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Chaitra 20, 1897 (Saka)

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(Thirteenth Session)

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(Fifth Series, Volume LI, Thirteenth Session)

No. 31, *Thursday, April* 10, 1975/*Chaitra* 20, 1897 (*Saka*)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 10, 1975/Chaitra 20, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

WELCOME TO THE SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. S. B. Niyazbekov, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the hon. Members of the Soviet Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. S. F. Antonov, M.P.
2. Mr. A. M. Bagirov, M.P.
3. Mrs. E. P. Moskalenko, M.P.
4. Mr. G. T. Stenko, M.P.

Officials

5. Mr. V. V. Surotsev
6. Mrs. V. V. Shumarina
7. Mr. A. K. Kapkaev
8. Mr. V. V. Nazarov

The delegation arrived this morning and will be in India till the 17th April. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the friendly people of the USSR.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Admission to Aircraft Factories in Kanpur and Bangalore

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*587. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Pande, Minister of State for Education in Maharashtra, has stated in the Legislative Council of Maharashtra on the 27th February, 1975 that Maharashtrians are refused admission for training to the aeroplane manufacturing Defence factories at Kanpur and Bangalore on the ground of secrecy; and

(b) if so, what are the facts about it and what steps are taken to do away with this invidious discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No instructions have been issued by Government or HAL debarring the entry of students from either Maharashtra or from any other State for employment in HAL factories.

The Maharashtra Government have informed that it has been found that the reply of the Minister of State

was based on incorrect information supplied to him and that steps were being taken to clear the wrong impression created.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a bogus question. This has never happened in Kanpur.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: The prevailing impression in Maharashtra is that this indivious discrimination is the actual state of affairs, but this disclosure by the Maharashtra Minister is considered unauthorised and inconvenient. I should, therefore, like to know how many students were actually admitted to the H.A.L factories at Kanpur and Bangalore during the last three years and how many of them were Maharashtrians.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is the Shiv Sena business.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: It is a fact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not only in Maharashtra that there are such undertakings; there are so many other States which have them.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Let him say it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This Shiv Sena business won't do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: U.P. is the only State where there is no parochialism. I am an example of it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I am not accusing U.P. It is a question of HAL.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said in my answer, the Maharashtra Government have admitted that what their Minister had said in the Council is based on wrong premises and wrong information and it is not correct, and they are taking the first opportunity to set the whole thing right—which means their information and their premises were wrong. I would request the hon. member not to go on these premises which they themselves admit do not exist.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Give us statistics.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I would appeal to the hon. member not to suggest this because this means that in all public sector undertakings in all States including Maharashtra, we will be called upon to give figures State-wise. For this, we should have an all-India perspective. There are already enough of divisions. So let this not be raked up. I would appeal to the hon. member not to pursue this.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I would like to know what action has been taken against the persons who gave wrong information and whether they are from the State or Central service

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The best action is to forget about it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: That means you are hiding something

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to thank heartily the hon. Minister and the Minister of State for clarifying this cloud which was caused on account of the wrong information given in the Maharashtra Legislative Council. I am sure there will be no discrimination in any part of the country on this ground.

MR. SPEAKER: I will pass on to the next question. After the Minister's statement, there should be no further question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is a very important question. I will ask only one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one is permissible.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let me quote two sentences only from a statement of the Chief Minister of

Maharashtra.

"The Maharashtra Chief Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, said here today that the State's policy towards the 'sons of the soil' demand was that in all new establishments, both in the public and private sectors, a minimum of 80 per cent of the non-managerial and 50 per cent of the managerial posts should be to the locals. In the existing establishments, locals should get a minimum of 90 per cent of non-managerial and 60 per cent of the managerial posts for new recruitment so as to give the locals their due within a reasonable time".

I would like to know from the Government of India whether they approve of this policy of the 'sons of the soil', this new theory, which is disintegrating this country, and I want to know from the Minister what is the reaction of the Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If I may say so, if the Chief Minister has said any such thing, he cannot lay down a policy for Central Government undertakings. If it is a State....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He has included the public sector also.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Public sector of Maharashtra, not ours.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Can they do it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is really a matter for which I cannot answer. For one thing I have not studied that statement carefully. I cannot in good conscience answer as to what is in his mind.

Construction of Bridge over River Mansai

*889. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sanctioned any amount for construction of a bridge over the river Mansai (the bridge to be named as "Panchanan Setu') in the District of Cooch-Behar, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the total amount required for the scheme and the amount sanctioned now and when the proposed construction will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let me find out whether I can find out anything from the 'No'. While he has very emphatically said 'No', is it a fact that the Government of West Bengal had already requested the Centre to sanction some amount of money for the project mentioned in the question? Is it also a fact that the Government of West Bengal has already projected this particular project in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: As I have already indicated, no amount has been sanctioned for this bridge. That is the answer. But it is true that the West Bengal Government, amongst several schemes which they have proposed to the Central Government, on the ground of their inter-State and economic importance, have proposed the Mansai bridge in Mathabhanga in the district of Cooch-Behar.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What about the other part of the question whether any amount has been sanctioned for all the projects with particular reference to this? If not, what is the reason for not giving certain plan allocations even for construction in view of the economic backwardness of that particular district?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Schemes proposed by all States are presently under consideration.

Construction of Silchar and Jirighat Road

*590. SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the roads between Silchar and Jirighat via Fiulertol in the District of Cachar, Assam had been taken over by the Border Roads Task Force a number of years back and necessary expenditure was sanctioned;

(b) whether Government are aware that the said road is in a state of disrepair and that the construction work has not commenced till now; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in construction and the time schedule for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The road Silchar-Jirighat (Jiribam) was taken over by Border Roads Organisation from Assam PWD on 15-2-1973 for improvement No expenditure on improvement works has been sanctioned so far.

(b) The road suffered etxensive damages due to floods in 1972 There were again severe floods and land slides in 1974 and the road remained blocked from 1-6-1974 to 22-7-1974. The road was made through on 23rd July, 1974 after clearing land slides and launching of 2 bailey bridges of 100' and 80' span each. Slide prone areas are being studied in detail in consultation with the Geological Survey of India, Central Road Research Institute and the Central Water & Power Commission.

(c) The improvement works planned for 1974-75 could not be taken up due to the need for early restoration of damages that occurred as a result of floods in 1974. The improvement works are now planned from 1975-76 onwards and are expected to be completed by March 1978.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: This road from Silchar to Jirighat via Fiulertol is about 50 kms. in length. The river Barak runs near the major part of this road. Every year it so happens that because of floods in the river Barak a certain portion of the road gets submerged and extensive damage occurs. Since this is the only road linking Assam with Manipur, and it is a very strategically important road, will Government give sufficient attention to the construction and improvement of this road because we have seen over the last two or three years that there has been very little construction work in the road?

SHRI J B PATNAIK: The road is 40 km in length, not 50 km I explained the reasons why extensive repair work could not be undertaken on this road because of recurrent floods over the last 2-3 years. Now we have planned extensive repair work and the road will be completed by 1978.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of money which is proposed to be spent on the improvement and construction of this road. There is also a road from Badarpur to the State of Tripura which has also been taken over by the B.R T.F. That road is also in complete state of disrepair. Even cars and trucks and other vehicles cannot pass throgh that road. I would like to know how much money has been sanctioned for these two roads. I would also like

to know when the other road, liking Tripura with the rest of Assam, would be completed

SHRI J B PATNAIK: About Silchar—Jirighat road, a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs has been provided for 1975-76 As regards the other road, I do not have information at present with me The information will be supplied to the hon. Member.

SHRI VISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: I want to point out that the Question was addressed to the Minister of Shipping and Transport But it was replied to by the Minister of Defence What is the reason?

MR. SPEAKER: It was amended. I am sorry you were not informed. This was amended I have replied on behalf of the Minister.

Shortage of Funds for National Malaria Eradication Programme

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*591. SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme is going to be converted into a mere control programme because of paucity of funds and non-availability of insecticides;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for eradication of malaria; and

(c) what would be the estimated cost and the allocation made by the Planning Commission for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The present tentative allocation for the National Malaria Eradication Programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 84.92 crores.

Statement

Two Committees of experts have reviewed the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1974. The first Committee *inter-alia* recommended that since it was not possible to achieve the goal of complete eradication of malaria from the country in the near future, the immediate objective be made as 'Effective Malaria Control". The Second Committee endorsed in principle the above recommendation and suggested a new strategy based on a realistic appraisal of the position viz classification of different parts of the country according to the malaria incidence, previous malaria status, etc and adopting suitable strategy for each category

Based on these recommendations, a revised strategy for anti-malaria operations is under consideration.

SHRI P GANGADEB: In view of the fact that Malaria which was quite under control and has again come back to this country with a bomb-shell, I would like to know from the hon Minister what are the steps, rather special steps Government is taking to make enough insecticides available to the public at large and to fight back constantly the spread of mosquitos and their diseases.

DR KARAN SINGH It is, unfortunately, true that Malaria is making a come-back in a big way. There are so many reasons for this. One of them is the shortage of insecticides Also, after the oil crisis in particular, the cost of insecticides has increased tremendously There are also various organisational and other problems We have looked into them in great depth and we find that unless more money is given for the Malaria Eradication programme than it has been given at present, it may be difficult to stop the come-back. We are reviewing the whole matter.

The Central Council of Health is meeting in Delhi next week and I am taking it up with the State Gov-

ernments because they are responsible in the ultimate analysis for the administration of the programme. We have taken a number of long-range measures. We are devising a new starting pattern. We are taking up an urban malaria eradication scheme. Drug studies are being carried out. Insecticides are being imported Steps are being taken to set up an additional plant for the production of DDT. But I must admit that these are long-range measures In the short run, we are facing a very difficult problem.

SHRI P GANGADEB· Since the United Kingdom and USA have drastically cut down the production of DDT which posed a great risk to health and contamination of their water, and, more so very recently, at Bangalore, where our India water the drinking water supply, was found polluted with DDT, may I know what immediate steps Government propose to take to check this health hazard and to evolve new and effective strategy for anti-malaria operations?

DR KARAN SINGH This is a classic example of being double-pointed The utilisation of DDT is being stopped in many of the Western countries because it ultimately finds its way to the soil and into water supply and thereby causes pollution On the other hand, if we do not use DDT, then we have no immediate way to control the mosquito population. There are some other drugs like BHC and Malathion, but those are very much more expensive and are also not available in adequate quantities. We are in a very difficult situation. DDT is also used as a pesticide for agricultural operations. We are in an extremely difficult position. On the one hand we had also stopped utilisation of the DDT and the production of it to a large extent. But we are now required to revive that. The matter is under constant review. We are in touch with the latest scientific development and we are trying to work out as satisfactory a strategy as possible.

श्री शाणीरथ भंवर : देश में और खास कर देहाती क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया का प्रकोप दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । दवाओं की कमी के साथ-साथ क्या यह भी एक इसकी वजह नहीं है कि स्टाफ इस काम के लिये टैम्पोरेरी रखा जाता है ? टैम्पोरेरी स्टाफ ठीक से काम नहीं करता है । क्या इस कारण से भी आपके मलेरिया उन्मूलन के जो कार्यक्रम है वे ठीक से कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रहे है ? यह स्टाफ देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में काम करता है और कई सालों से टैम्पोरेरी चला आ रहा है ? इसको परमानेंट करने के लिये तथा प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए आपने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि जैसे शुरू में प्रभावी ढंग से यह काम हुआ है उसी प्रकार से फिर से हो सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह स्टाफ टैम्पोरेरी होने के कारण हमारे कार्यक्रम में कोई कमी आई हो ऐसी हमारी जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह जरूर है कि स्टाफ को पूरा काम करना चाहिये । कई बार इसका पता चला है कि हमने जब यह कार्य राज्यों को दे दिया तो कुछ हमारा काम ढीला पड़ गया । मैं आपसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि काम तेजी से होना चाहिये । अगर स्टाफ को परमानेंट करने से कोई लाभ होता हो तो वह भी सोचा जा सकता है । यह प्रोग्राम एक प्रकार का टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम था इसलिये आरम्भ में शायद परमानेंट तौर पर लोगों को नहीं रखा गया । लेकिन अब इस पर सोच विचार हो सकता है । लेकिन यह कोई बहाना नहीं है काम न करने का । जो टैम्पोरेरी भी हैं उनको भी तनख्वाह मिलती है और उनको काम पूरा करना चाहिये ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात यह कही है कि राज्य सरकारों को चूंकि काम दे दिया गया था इसलिए यह काम ढीला पड़ गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसा काम ही क्यों करते है जिससे काम ढीला पड जाए ? राज्य सरकारों को काम ही इस तरह का क्यों देते हैं ? पांचवी योजना शुरू होने वाली है। स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से अन्तरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसियां तक का कहना है कि मच्छरों का स्वास्थ्य पहले से अच्छा हो गया और अब डी० डी० टी० का उन पर कोई असर नही पडता है। वे बडे हैल्दी होते जा रहे है। आप घातक प्रहार भी करते हैं तो भी उनका असर नही पड़ता है उन पर। क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में खोज हुई है कि कौन सी दवाई का प्रयोग किया जाए ताकि स्वस्थ मच्छर हमारे अस्वस्थ जीवन को और अस्वस्थ न कर सकें ?

डा० कर्णी सिंह : हमारा देश साठ करोड का देश है। इस मे हम चाहे कि केवल दिल्ली से बैठ कर और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय से इतनी बडी योजना को पूरा कर लें तो यह सम्भव नही है। इस मे राज्यो का ही नही बल्कि लोकल बाडीज इत्यादि सब को मिलाना पडेगा। इस मे कोई शक नहीं है कि यह बड़ी भारी योजना है। साठ करोड़ के करीब हमारी जनसंख्या है। मच्छरों की संख्या क्या है मैं ठीक से बता नहीं सकता हूं। साठ अरब होगी। मच्छर दिन प्रति दिन बढ रहे है इस मे कोई शक नही है। लेकिन मच्छरो का प्रश्न केवल स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से ही सम्बन्धित नही है। सीवेज, ड्रेनेज और सलम्ज आदि से भी सम्बन्धित है। इस वास्ते इन सभी चीजों की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा। जहां तक डब्ल्यू एच ओ का प्रश्न है उनके साथ हमारा बहुत निकट का सम्बन्ध है और उनके साथ हम विचार विमर्श करते रहते हैं ?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: What the hon. Minister has stated is a fact that due to the peculiar living habits and social habits of our national life and also the present set-up in which we are passing our life, the administrative set-up, the national set-up and the economic set-up and all these things, it is not possible to eradicate the increasing number of mosquitoes in the country. The garbage disposal and the drainage problems in our big cities and the urban centres pose a difficult problem. Also in the poor economy we have in our country, it is not possible to use insecticides in large quantities to eradicate Malaria and the mosquitoes from our country. I want to know whether the Health Ministry is thinking seriously to invent some preventive drugs as you have for Cholera, Small-pox, typhoid and other diseases where we generally use the preventive drugs. So, instead of thinking of eradicating mosquitoes and malaria in our country which is next to impossible and even after spending such a lot of money during the past so many years we feel again that the mosquitoes are coming up and even in the city of Delhi.

Our living is becoming very much difficult during nights and mosquitoes are increasing in our flats also. I want to know whether the preventive drugs are possible or not and whether the Mealth Ministry is going to study the matter very seriously.

DR KARAN SINGH: This is a very interesting point—the immunilogical approach. In other words, the vaccine approach which has proved so successful in small pox and also the BCG.

For malaria the immunological approach has not been developed and our scientists are working on it. I agree with the hon Member that we will have to adopt alternative strategies in this regard and one of the possible strategies is this immunological approach. I am hopeful at least that sooner or later we will be able to make some break-through. But I must admit that to the best of my knowledge a break-through in this articular field is not imminent.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You are a bit late.

श्री राजेश प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मलेरिया की रोकथाम के लिए राज्यों को जो प्रोग्राम दिया था वह ढीला पड़ गया है। यह भी उन्होंने बताया है कि मच्छरों के बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी है कि अंडर ग्राउंड नाले वगैरह नहीं है। दिल्ली और खास कर नई दिल्ली का एरिया जो एक मच्छर फ्री एरिया हो गया था वहां भी मच्छरों का प्रकोप बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। यहां तक कि नार्थ और साउथ एवेन्यू जो बैस्ट एरियाज हैं वहां पर रात को बिना मच्छरदानियों के सोया नहीं जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ताकि कम से कम मैम्बरों को भी सोने का रात को मौका मिले।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मच्छरों के ऊपर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाना कि मैम्बरों के स्थानों पर न जाएं यह तो मेरे सामर्थ्य से बाहर है लेकिन हम यत्न जरूर करेंगे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that scientists have discovered some genetic remedy by which, by introducing it in the male mosquito . .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Family Planning.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ... other male mosquitoes later on in the generation can be destroyed. Is there some such thing? He knows it better. Is he aware of that and is some effort being done in that direction, at least to begin with on the mosquitoes?

MR. SPEAKER: This one was discussed earlier in the House.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, one of the alternative strategies is the possibility of genetic manipulation. It has not yet reached the stage where it can be applied to malaria problem I am afraid yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would not have risen because at the present moment the GCMA project is under our examination. I would not touch that. The time will come when the House will sit up to read it.

But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in the *Hindustan Times* which says:

"Against one lakh cases of malaria recorded during 1965-66 when the malaria programme had achieved 80 per cent eradication. last year 20 lakh malaria cases were reported. Delhi alone had the highest number of cases in a decade. In all 17,000 cases were reported in Delhi last year."

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a Public Accounts Committee report of 1972-73 Mr. Sezhiyan was the Chairman then.

I quote from the Seventy-fifth Report of the P. A. C.

"The committee are deeply disturbed over the successive set back suffered by the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The Scheme which was started in 1958-59 initially expected to be completed by 1968-69 and rephased for completion by 1974-75 is now no where near completion The scheme was reviewed by the Committee in 1969-70 and they were informed in January 1971 that the programme was scheduled for completion by 1975-76. The Committee expressed a hope that there would be no further setback. The Committee are taken back to learn after just a year that the programme has suffered yet another setback."

What efforts have been taken by him and his department since then in regard to eradiction of malaria?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The figure which the hon. Member has given unfortunately is an under-estimation Our figures for 1974 show that the incidents is as high as 25 lakhs. Before the hon. Member came in, I had very clearly stated that malaria was on the increase. I have given the reasons for that. If he likes I can repeat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Small-pox cases.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you must be graceful to give us credit where it is due. There has been no increase in small-pox and a contradiction has appeared in the press and I am hopeful there will not be a single indigenous case by the end of the century.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In Chandigarh...

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, it is not small-pox. They are about measles I sent a team there. They are about measles cases and not small-pox and a contradiction has appeared .

MR. SPEAKER: Contradiction has already appeared in the Press.

DR. KARAN SINGH: We always give very respectful consideration to the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, which we hold in high esteem and since then two specialised committees have looked into this problem. We should have more resources to fight malaria back. So, this matter has been taken up at the highest level. We need at least a minimum amount of Rs. 45 crores to fight this back. As I have already stated the amount allotted is Rs. 23 crores. We are taking it up at the highest level and I may assure him that we are doing our best within the resources available.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether any assistance in this matter is received from the WHO which, I understand, has got a number of schemes and projects in operation in this country. Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that one of the WHO projects is actually dealing with this particular field of genetic control of malarial mosquitoes. Is there any possibility of this country benefiting from the results of that project or is it true, as it has been reported in the press, that this is being financed by the American armed forces and the army for their own exclusive use as in other parts of the World?

DR. KARAN SINGH: WHO has given assistance to the tune of 7 million dollars. With regard to various materials which we require like insecticides and anti-malarial things they are helping us in a very big way. This project has come under GCMU and it has not reached a stage where it can be said to have a direct application to malaria. As I have already said, a lot of scientific work is done in this project. But it has not reached a stage where it can be said to have a direct impact upon malaria.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I wanted to know whether it is a private research project earmarked for the American army, so that you cannot take advantage of it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not a project earmarked for the same. Actually it is a tripartite project and we have WHO, PL-480 funds and Government of India and it will certainly be advantageous if and when the reports become available to us. As I have said, the whole question of the project is under very careful review at the highest level.

Report by I.I.M.C. on Family Planning Programme

*594. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been prepared by the Indian Institute of

Mass Communication, on the Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the salient features of the studies undertaken by the Institute is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The bulk of the recommendations relate to greater involvement of opinion leaders. The Ministry has already taken steps to actively involve Panchayat Pradhans, School Teachers, Trade Union Leaders etc to make the programme broad-based Other recommendations are kept in view while formulating programme policies

Statement

The report of the Indian Institute of Mass Communications covers the following studies:—

(i) Study on Administration and Organizational Communication Behaviour.

(ii) Study on characteristics and Communication Behaviour of opinion leaders in Family Planning

(iii) Study on Communication and satiation in Message Reception in Family Planning.

(iv) Study on Motivational Training for rural leaders in Family Planning.

The following are the salient features of the each of the studies:

I. **Administration and Organisational Communication Behaviour**

(i) The Family Planning Supervisory Staff are divested of suitable administrative authority and as such the family planning programme organisation should be coupled with administrative authority over the workers who are supposed to carry it out.

(ii) There is need to appoint Lady Medical Officer besides the Medical Officer-in-Charge of P.H.C. to discharge supervisory roles to peripheral field staff as well as influence the rural women who form vulnerable section in the population. There is also a need to augment the strength of peripheral field staff

(iii) The target oriented approach needs rethinking and revision.

(iv) The follow-up visits are to be augmented to ensure that each acceptor of Family Planning Method becomes a satisfied adopter

(v) The findings indicated the need of strengthening the training inputs for family planning peripheral staff. The present level of knowledge and skill is found to be inadequate The training should be specially intensified in extension education and persuasive communication Apart from regular in-service training and refresher courses there is a need to supply them with such printed materials as bulletins, news letters, charts and other type of literature to keep them abreast with latest advancement in the field of family planning

(vi) The study further indicated that the workers felt handicapped in their educational endeavours by the non-availability of educational and motivational aids. They should be adequately supported with such various aids as films, exhibitions puppet shows and other traditional media like 'Katha', 'Kirtan' and 'Qwalis' etc.

(vii) The cafeteria-approach is found to be not strictly adhered to. As a result the adoption of family planning methods by the clientable is found to be largely limited to these four methods only.

(viii) The opinion leaders have not been utilised suitably in this programme. They can be activised by holding orientation training camps.

II. Characteristics and Communication Behaviour of Opinion Leaders in Family Planning

(i) Data indicated that several dimensions of homophily (influence exercised within the identical population of religion, caste, occupation, income etc.) and heterophily (influence not limited to identical population of religion, caste, occupation, income etc) existed between the leaders and the followers

(ii) In socio-demographic characteristics, leaders have higher status than their followers

(iii) The leaders were engaged not only in particular activity of family planning or agriculture, but they were almost in control of practically the whole range of village life

(iv) The study indicated that leadership has fairly high degree on awareness of family planning and are favourably disposed towards it. They have high degree of contact, with Family Planning workers than the motivators and non-leaders. But they are at present helping the programme in general without any specific educational and motivational roles

(v) By and large leaders were different from the motivators who were selected by the P.H.C. of the area for procuring cases on payment. It was also observed that most of the motivators were disliked by Community people in general. The motivators also found to have lower level of knowledge on family planning and less favourably disposed towards it

(vi) The knowledge of opinion leaders on family planning can be further enriched through Motivational training programme.

(vii) Female leadership is found to be missing in this area. For this purpose a few interested women and also those commanding high respect from the community are needed.

III Communication and Satiation in Message Reception in Family Planning

(i) The study concluded that the respondents were not sick of the message but rather liked them and wanted to know more It found that extension education by family planning workers were welcomed by the people but in backward areas informal personal sources as leaders and friends were more credible

(ii) The study found that the general level of exposure to the messages was low and hence it could not be established whether a high level of exposure would create satiation towards reception of messages on family planning.

(iii) The study further pointed out that though there was general awareness about family planning programme, the problem of rapid growth of population was not a major consideration with the majority of respondents. Many people, however, equated family planning with the male sterilisation operation.

(iv) The study came to the conclusion that urbanisation progressiveness and level of education influenced knowledge about family planning methods though this knowledge was not necessarily proportionate to the level of acceptance. The adoption of family planning methods was found to be rather poor.

(v) The study has made several suggestions in respect of better propagation of messages, which include, among others, propagation of messages relevant to local situations, introduction of population education in educational programmes disseminating better information about various

birth control devices, more extension education work, judicious combination of various communication channels, involvement of local leaders etc.

IV. **Motivational Training for Rural Leaders in Family Planning**

(i) A suitably designed short term orientation training programme of 3 days duration could further enrich the knowledge and awareness of 26 rural opinion leaders from 2 blocks of U.P who participated in this programme.

(ii) The training programme also could bring high degree of motivation in undertaking specific roles in Family Planning Programme It could also provide them with adequate knowledge about Family Planning methods, various motivational and educational techniques, provision of services etc

(iii) An interim evaluation on conclusion of the training programme as well as a terminal evaluation after 3 months' training could establish that attainment in knowledge and impact on attitude could be retained during this period

(iv) The terminal evaluation also brought out that during 3 months time the trained leaders could motivate 175 persons in the community The cases brought by the trained leaders were from all strata of community but of such age and parity status which is given highest priority in Family Planning target

(v) The nature of education and motivations done by trained leaders were better than others who belonged to the sample of motivators

(vi) Motivational work initiated by the trained leaders had a snow ball effect. In their turn the motivated leaders could motivate 17 per cent more. The study emphasised on the need of making the training field based. A uniform programme of training for different are as may not deliver the goods. There is a need to conduct a pilot study for identifying the training inputs and developing the training content according to the needs existing in the field.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए जन-सम्पर्क संस्थान ने जितने भी प्रतिवेदन और सुझाव प्रस्तुत किए है, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उन सुझावो को अब तक अमल मे लाया गया है ? यदि नही तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जब तक जन-सम्पर्क न हो, परिवार नियोजन का कार्य तो सफल हो ही नही सकता। हमारी नीति यह है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके हम बडे से बडे दायरे से इस बारे मे जन-सम्पर्क करें। हमने 1974 मे, जो विश्व जनसख्या वर्ष था, बहुत सारी बाते की। एक तो यह कि इस देश में जितने सरपंच और प्रधान हैं हरके को प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वय पत्र लिखे कि परिवार नियोजन का कार्य वे लोग पचायतो के माध्यम से करे। हमने को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की मीटिंग की और को-आपरेटिव मूवमैंट को भी इसमे डाला। लेबर लीडर्स के साथ, ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमैंट के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किए कि वे इसमे अधिक रूचि ले। जहा तक पब्लिक सैक्टर है, आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर है उनसे भी कहा है। मैनेजमैंट से भी और लेबर से भी इसमे रूचि लेने के लिए कहा है। हमने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे विशेषकर प्रयत्न किया है कि लोगो को इस बारे मे प्रशिक्षित किया जाए। जन-सम्पर्क के सम्बन्ध मे हमारी नीति है कि लोगो को इसमे लाया जाए। परिवार नियोजन केवल सरकारी कार्यक्रम नही होना चाहिए, इसमे सब लोगो का आना चाहिए।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं बहुत रोचक जानकारी आपके माध्यम से लेना चाहता हूं। मेरे दो तीन बरस जेल में बीते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनका जो

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, उसमे झूठे आंकडे देने के लिए जेल जाकर कितने लोगो की नसबन्दी की गई है ? जो जेलो मे आजन्म कैदी हैं, या लम्बी अवधि की सजा भुगत रहे हैं, जेलो मे जाकर उनकी भी नसबन्दी की गई है ? यह मजबूरी की नसबन्दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जेलो मे कितने लोगो की नसबन्दी की गई है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : ऐसे मामले की तो कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर हमारे मित्र को कोई जानकारी हो तो वह बतायें।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं जेलो म रहा ह, बहुत लोगो की वहा पर नसबन्दी हुई है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : नसबन्दी कोई बुरी चीज नही है अगर लोग उसे स्वय करवाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जेलो मे नसबन्दी की क्या जरूरत है ?

It is a debatable ma ter.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मत्री महादय यह बातये कि बावजूद तमाम प्रचार और प्रसार व जन-सम्पर्क के क्या उन्होन कोई सीमा उम्र की नसबन्दी के लिए रखी है और इसके सम्बन्ध मे कोई आकडे एकत्रित किए हैं एक उम्र के ही लोग, जिनकी फर्टिलिटी हो, वही नसबन्दी करायें या जिनके ज्यादा बच्चे हो वे नसबन्दी करायें या बुड्ढा क भी नसबन्दी की जाए जो कि 50 साल से ऊपर की उम्र के हो ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं बायोलाजिकल बहस मे नहीं पडना चाहता कि 50 साल के बाद फर्टिलिटि होती है या नही। लेकिन हमारा यह यत्न है कि जो रिप्रोडक्टिव एज ग्रुप हैं उस पर हम अधिक यत्न करे कि लोगो की नसबन्दी की जाए। हमारे जो कैम्प इत्यादि हैं उनमे यह कहा गया है कि जिनकी उम्र ज्यादा हो उनकी नसबन्दी करने का कोई लाभ नही है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि फैमिली प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में जन-सम्पर्क किया गया है और कई कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद हमारी जनसख्या 2 5 परसेंट के हिसाब से हर साल बढ रही है, जब कि दूसरे देशो मे प्रति-वर्ष जनसख्या की वृद्धि 1 परसेंट से भी कम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार कोई कानून बनायेगी, जिसके तहत लोग कम्पलसरी नसबन्दी करायें, ताकि जनसख्या की वृद्धि मे कमी हो सके। जब तक सरकार ऐसा कानून नही बनायेगी, तब तक जनसख्या 2 5 परसेंट 3 परसेंट के हिसाब से बढती रहेगी, और हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम और प्लानिंग वगैरह फेल हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मत्री महोदय यह निश्चित जवाब दे कि क्या वह ऐसा कानून लाने वाले हैं या नही।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इस मे कोई शक नही है कि जनसख्या जिस तेजी से बढ रही है, उस से काफी कठिनाइया आई हैं, और आगे भी आयेगी। लेकिन हम बहुत से कार्यक्रम चला रहे है, जिन से हमे आशा है कि जनसख्या जिस तेजी से बढ रही है उस म कमी होगी। इस सम्बन्ध मे हमारी यह नीति नही है कि हम इस समय कोई कानून जबर्दस्ती करे। आगे दो, चार छ वर्ष के बाद क्या स्थिति होगी, यह मैं नही कह सकता हू। लेकिन इस समय हमारी नीति यह है कि यह कार्य स्वेच्छा से, वालन्टरी ढग से, होना चाहए, एजूकेशन से होना चाहिए, लोगो को अपने साथ लेना चाहिए और इस बारे मे कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: May I know from the hon Minister the reaction of the Pradhans and Sarpanchas to the Prime Minister's letter?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The All India Panchayat Parishad held a special meeting at Lucknow. I also attended that meeting. My information is that the letter had a very good effect in bringing home to these people that the matter is being considered at the highest level. It is difficult to quantify the effect.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers and the Members should give a lead in this.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या युवको और युवतियों की विवाह की उम्र, मैरिज एज, 21 वर्ष और 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर विचार होता है, और अब भी हो रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं किया है।

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply to part (b) of the question, has laid on the Table of the House a very informative statement. May I invite his attention to page 5 of that report wherein the Indian Institute of Mass Communications has very succinctly put the matter. I will quote:

"III. (iv) The study came to the conclusion that urbanisation progressiveness and level of education influenced knowledge about family planning methods though this knowledge was not necessarily proportionate to the level of acceptance. The adoption of family planning methods was found to be rather poor.

(v) The study has made several suggestions in respect of better propagation of messages, which include, among others, propagation of messages relevant to local situations, introduction of population education in educational programmes disseminating better information about various birth control devices, more extension education work, judificious combination of various communication channels, involvement of local leaders etc."

Sir, the Minister has only told us about the involvement of local leaders and programmes of panchayats. We want to know what are the concrete plans of the Government in regard to local situations, in regard to educational programmes, etc. both in rural and urban areas.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is entirely true that the Family Planning programme requires a very imaginative multi-media approach to take the message to masses. So far it has been largely urban-oriented. Perhaps, that was understandable and necessary in the first phase. To meet that, we want to take it to the villages. We are in the process of restructuring the entire approach. I am in close touch with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and also with some of the best minds in advertising and public relations even outside the Government and we are trying to put together a totally new multi media programme which will involve television, satellite technology, radio, film, audio and so on. We are trying to move away from the rather elitist attitude and go right into the villages with new messages and programmes. This whole approach is now being restructured and I hope to be able to put this into effect by the end of this financial year.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : इस सिलसिले में पूरे देश में बहुत से तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं। अब तक के अनुभव के आधार पर कौन सा तरीका सब से कारगर, लाभकारी और प्रिय माना गया है, या सिद्ध हुआ है, और क्या उसी एक तरीके को सारे देश में लागू करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, या किया जायेगा, या सब के सब तरीके चलते रहेंगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : दो प्रकार के तरीके सब से कारगर साबित हुए हैं। एक तो टर्मिनल मैथड है, जिसमें वैसेकटोमी और ट्यूबेकटोमी आते हैं। वह आपरेशन का तरीका है। हम समझते हैं कि हम इस टर्मिनल मैथड से बहुत हद तक अपना ध्येय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। दूसरा तरीका निरोध का प्रयोग है। निरोध का प्रयोग करोड़ों की संख्या में हो रहा है। हमें आशा है कि हम इस तरीके के उपयोग से जन-संख्या की वृद्धि को कम करने में कामयाब होंगे। ये दो मुख्य तरीके हमारे पास हैं, और उन्हीं का प्रयोग हम अधिक कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the upgradation of a city by the Central Government depends upon the growth of population. If the population grows, the Central Government employees won't get higher allowances. This is one of the incentives because of which the Central Government employees are not sriously practising family planning. I would like to know whether the criteria will be changed because family planning and population growth cannot go together.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is a very interesting idea. It is not only a question of allowances. There are many such, should I say, incentives or situations worked into the whole structure, whereby there are some advantages if there is increased population. This is not only in regard to allowances. This is also in regard to representation to State Assemblies and to this House itself. Unfortunately, I am being guillotined this year. There will be no opportunity for me to speak. I would have liked to bring these matters before the House so that the House could have taken a view on these matters. The question is, do we really want population limitation or our policy should, in fact, be designed to strengthen the growth of population and are we not counteracting each other and thereby nullifying our efforts. This is a very good point.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि निरोध का उपयोग एक कारगर तरीका है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन्होंने जो निरोध की कीमत बढ़ाई है, क्या उस का इस फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम पर पर कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेम्बरों को फ्री सप्लाई किया करें।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेम्बर्स को तो सी० जी० एच० एस० के तहत फ्री सप्लाई होती ही है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें कीमतें बढ़ानी पड़ी हैं—तीन निरोध के लिए पन्द्रह पैसे से बढ़ा कर पच्चीस पैसे तक। उस का कारण यह है कि जो एक्सपेंसेज हैं वह बहुत बढ़ गए हैं। अब भी बहुत हैविली सबसिडाइज्ड है। हमारी कास्ट 55-60 पैसे पड़ती है और हम 25 पैसे में बेच रहे हैं। इस के अलावा बहुत सा फ्री भी दे रहे हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं ने पूछा कि इस का असर पड़ेगा या नहीं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : बहुत थोड़ा सा प्रभाव पड़ेगा लेकिन हमें आशा है कि इतनी वृद्धि लोग आसानी से बर्दाश्त कर सकेंगे।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि साधु, मुनियों और महात्माओं से कह कर ब्रह्मचर्य का प्रचार कराएं जिस में बगैर खर्च के संतानोत्पत्ति पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यदि कोई व्यक्ति ब्रह्मचर्य अपनाना चाहता है तो हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : नस बन्दी मे जहां और कुछ रुकावटें पड़ती है वहा जो कुछ केसेज बिगड़ जाते हैं उनकी वजह से लोग हतोत्साह होते हैं, नये आदमी नहीं आते हैं। तो 1974-75 मे कुल कितने कसेज हुए, उसमें कितने प्रतिशत बिगड़े और कितने डाक्टर्स या कम्पाउडर्स के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया और आइन्दा इस चीज को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या तरीका अख्त्यार कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मे तो यह पूछा नहीं है। अगर स्पेसिफिक आप पूछना चाहते है तो सेपरेट नोटिस उस के लिए दें।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : एक बात मैं कह दू कि बहुत कम केसेज होते हैं जो बिगडते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से अगर हजार या दसहजार केसेज ठीक हो तो उसको कार्ड नही कहता और एक या दो बिगड़ जायें तो उस को इतनी पब्लिसिटी मिलती है कि हमारा सारा कार्य पानी मे मिल जाता है। इस का यह अर्थ नही है कि हम बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं। जहा इस किस्म के केसेज बिगड़े हैं वहा हम ने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि उस के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाय। लेकिन इस को इस तरीके से रखा जाय यह ठीक नहीं है।

Pak Threat for War with India Over Kashmir Issue

*596. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Prime Minister has stated that Pakistan is going to war with India over Kashmir if efforts for a peaceful settlement failed;

(b) whether he has also stated that Pakistan had not signed a no-war pact with India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) According to the 'Washington Post' of March 6, 1975, Prime Minister Bhutto stated in an interview:

> "We are no going to activate the hostile policy. We are going to activate the policy of telling India, they are obliged to talk to us We are committed to the idea of a peaceful settlement, but we have not signed a no-war pact. It is premature to say if hostilities are likely. But if all our peaceful efforts are exhausted, then we will have to see"

(c) The Government of India have noted that in recent weeks, following the lifting of US Government embargo on military supplies to Pakistan, leaders in Pakistan have begun to hint at means other than peaceful for setting differences between India and Pakistan. However, as made clear repeatedly India's position remains that the situation arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of Jammu & Kashmir territory should be settled through peaceful

means bilaterally. This is in full conformity with the provisions of the Simla Agreement to which both countries are a party.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The hon. Minister has not answered part (b)—whether he has also stated that Pakistan had not signed a no-war pact with India. Also does the accord arrived at between Sheikh Abdullah and India on Kashmir violate the spirit and provisions of the Simla Agreement?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: In my answer I have already quoted Bhutto's statement where he said 'we have not signed a no-war pact'.

So far as the second point is concerned, the accord with Sheikh Abdullah has nothing to do with the Simla Agreement.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My question whether the accord arrived at between Sheikh Abdullah and India on Kashmir violated the spirit and provisions of the Simla Agreement is not answered.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The Simla Agreement was between India and Pakistan. The accord with Sheikh Abdullah is an internal matter of India. How does it come in?

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The Pakistan Prime Minister has stated in one of the meetings that any agreement between India and Sheikh Abdullah is at the cost of the basic right of the Kashmiri people and he has further said that this agreement would not divest Pakistan of its right to support the right of self-determination for Kashmiris. May I know whether this statement amounts to interference in the internal affairs of India, and if so, what is Government's reaction to it?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: So far as these statements are concerned, we think they amount to interference in the internal affairs of India. But on the issue of Kashmir, I want to make it clear that there is a clause in the Simla Agreement regarding Kashmir and that relates to the illegal occupation by Pakistan of a part of the Jammu and Kashmir territory and that has to be settled through bilateral negotiations and peacefully—clause 6 of the Simla Agreement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While agreeing with Government that after the lifting by the US of its ban on the supply of arms to Pakistan, Pakistan leaders are talking in terms of war, is it not a fact that this is a big conspiracy hatched by the USA in that after losing face in Vietnam and Cambodia they want to make this part of the world a war theatre and by helping Pakistan to grab Kashmir they also want to help the war magnates who supply military hardware?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We have taken note of this fact that in 1972 Mr. Bhutto told Shri Kuldip Nayyar in an interview:

> "Pakistan's military advantage over Kashmir which lasted till 1965 with which it tried to bring a solution of the Kashmir issue has been finished now and for the future".

This was what he said in 1972, but now, in 1975 he talks about war. In the meantime, certain things have happened. The most important thing that has happened is America's decision to lift the embargo on arms supply to Pakistan. So you will see that there may be some connection between the two.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The hon. Minister stated that the Simla Agreement referred only to the area called 'Azad' Kashmir under the occupation of Pakistan. Does it include the areas which Pakistan has handed over to China, a part of Kashmir which was under the sovereignty of Maharaja Hari Singh?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Certainly. Pakistan has illegally ceded that part of Kashmir to China. That certainly comes within this.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is that included in this?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Yes.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : शिमला संधि के बाद काश्मीर में भारत पाक सीमा के पास कितनी बार पाकिस्तान की ओर से शिमला संधि का उल्लंघन हुआ और कितनी बार उधर से गोलाबारी और बमबारी की घटनाएं हुई तथा उस में कितने लोग घायल हुए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस में कैसे आएगा। जबर्दस्ती घुसा रहे हैं इस सवाल को।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: This information is not at my disposal at the moment.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I have only asked about what happened after the Simla Agreement.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I do not have that information just now.

पुरुष और स्त्री की मजूरी में असमानता

*597. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आज जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एक ही प्रकार के कार्य के लिए पुरुष तथा स्त्री की मजूरी में असमानता है ? और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सरकार में जहां तक वह न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 के अधीन "समुचित सरकार" है, पुरुषों और स्त्रीयों के लिए समान मजदूरी दरें अधिसूचित कर दी हैं। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाए गए अधिकांश रोजगार राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। और इन रोजगारों के बारे में पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, हालांकि कुछ राज्य सरकारों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिसूचनाओं से पता चलता है कि मुख्य रूप से कृषि, बागानों, पत्थर तोड़ने अथवा पत्थर पीसने काजू, चावल, आटा या दाल मिलों और सड़क निर्माण अथवा भवन-निर्माण कार्यों में स्त्रियों के लिए कम मजदूरी दरें अधिसूचित की गई हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : संविधान लागू होने के बाद स्त्री और पुरुषों को समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन मिले इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई नया कानून आ। इसी अधिवेशन में लाने जा रहे हैं या नही ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, यह साल स्त्रियों के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साल मनाया जा रहा हैं और हम एक अधिनियम लाने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indians killed or injured in Ethiopian Civil War

*588. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians have been killed or injured in the Ethiopian Civil War;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) what compensation has been paid to their families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). No Indian was killed in the recent disturbances in Eritrea. One Indian, however, received superficial injury from a stray bullet. The Question of compensation does not arise, as neither such a request was made by the injured person nor was it warranted by the nature of injury.

Legislation to Regulate Surgical Operations by Medical Practitioners

*592. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is no legal ban on practitioners who are qualified in the integrated system of medicine performing operation;

(b) whether his Ministry is considering legislation to "regulate" surgical operations by medical practitioners not qualified in Modern Medicine and

(c) if so, the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no system of medicine called the "Integrated System" but medical practitioners trained in Indian System of Medicine are taught surgery in varying degrees as part of their training. There is no ban on such medical practitioners performing surgical operations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

High Powered Committee to Review Government Purchases

*593. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high powered Committee to review the Government purchases; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A statement in regard to the composition and terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) Composition of the Committee set up by Government to examine the question of Government purchases:

1. Minister of Supply & Rehabilitation	Chairman
2. Secretary, Department of Supply	Member
3. Shri N.M. Wagle	Non-Official Members
4. A.N. Haksar	Non-Official Members
5. Shri M.V. Kamath	Non-Official Members
6. A representative each of the Ministries of Finance (Department of Expenditure)	Member
7. Communications (P&T Board),	,,
8. Railways	,,
9. Defence; and	,,
10. Industrial Development	,,
11. A representative each of Planning Commission (to represent the interests of State Governments)	,,
12. Comptroller & Auditor General, and	,,
13. Director General (Supplies & Disposals)	Member Secretary.

(ii) Terms of reference of the Committee:

(a) To identify and suggest improvements in the system and procedures of purchases (both indigenous and imports) adopted by different Ministries/Departments of the Central Government with a view to achieve the aim of efficiency and economy in procurement.

(b) To examine and suggest improvements in the system and procedures of financial payments for the purchases by and on behalf of Central Government with a view to cut down delays to effect savings.

(c) Any other related matters such as specifications, inspection, testing, clearance, shipment, etc.

(d) Organisational set up for (a), (b) and c) above.

Theft of Maps of Farakka Barrage

*595. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two top secret maps of Farakka Barrage are missing from the office of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation;

(b) whether the Defence Ministry and the barrage authorities were unaware about the theft of the maps; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take on the persons responsible for the loss of maps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No Sir. Two maps belonging to the Farakka Barrage Project authorities (these were not Top Secret maps belonging to the Indian Army) were issued to the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation and are in their safe custody.

Increasing 'Vilification' by Pakistan Radio against Indian Leaders

*598. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government have sent an urgent communication to Islamabad urging the Pakistan Government to restrain Pakistan Radio from carrying out the increasing vilification against India and Kashmir leader Sheikh Abdullah;

(b) whether Pakistan Government have since taken any decision on it; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Since late January 1975, Radio Pakistan and other publicity organs of the Government of Pakistan have, in violation of the Simla Agreement, been indulging in hostile anti-India propaganda especially over Kashmir. This propaganda has attempted to vilify some Indian leaders including Sheikh Mohd Abdullah. The matter was taken up at a high level with Pakistan Government who were asked to put a restraint on the Pakistan Radio.

(b) and (c) Government of Pakistan, in their reply, stated that they were taking steps to investigate the instances of infringement by Radio Pakistan mentioned by us and that there would be no recurrence of such instances However, Radio Pakistan propaganda, though somewhat moderated in recent days, remains hostile specially on Kashmir. All India Radio, in its broacasts, has been counteracting Pakistan's campaign by putting across the corect facts

Shortage of Ships for Coastal Cargo

*599. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of ships for coastal cargo;

(b) whether the private ship owners are reluctant to operate on these lines as these are not economically viable;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce their own Shipping Service for coastal cargo; and

(d) if not, what measure Government propose to take to meet the demand of coastal cargo?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. & Mogul Line Ltd—the two public sector shipping companies are also operating on the coast They will continue to do so. Apart from this, there is no proposal that Government should start a new shipping service on the coast.

(d) Government are seized of the whole matter with a view to evolving a rational framework of arrangements providing for inter alia economic freight rates and adequacy of operating tonnage to meet our needs Besides, several measures to improve the turn round of vessels at the ports are also under way.

Construction of New Shipyard at Hajira, Gujarat

*600 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new shipyard at Hajira in South Gujarat, and

(b) if so, when and the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT· (a) and (b). A Techno-Economic Working Group set up by the Govevrnment recommended four alternative sites, including Hazira in Gujarat, for setting up of two new shipyards in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Three foreign consultants were engaged to prepare Preliminary Projects Reports on these four sites. The Preliminary Project Reports have been received very recently. A decision regarding the location of two new Shipyards in Fifth Plan can be taken only after careful examination of the PPRs.

Man-days lost in 1974, State-wise

*601 SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost in the year 1974 due to industrial disputes, State-wise,

(b) the total number of workers involved in these disputes, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages and to maintain industrial peace through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	Number of industrial disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
Andhra Pradesh	111	84,133	153,532
Assam	7	5,312	14,266
Bihar	282	365,264	1,524,995
Gujarat	153	53,273	933,520
Haryana	30	10,134	215,336
Himachal Pradesh	3	186	1,706
Jammu & Kashmir	5	436	2,789
Karnataka	70	45,320	357,951
Kerala	170	139,856	950,131
Madhya Pradesh	120	99,335	481,443
Maharashtra	592	513,285	10,139,464
Manipur	4	684	4,630
Orissa	72	21,339	142,348
Punjab	13	2,180	10,901
Rajasthan	47	34,728	716,235
Tamil Nadu	303	247,250	3,049,801
Tripura	5	364	11,669
Uttar Pradesh	200	112,616	715,656
West Bengal	331	543,748	11,543,333
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	5,035	16,119
Chandigarh	4	871	2,206
Delhi	27	24,769	274,126
Goa	29	7,117	38,818
Pondicherry	13	29,422	323,653
TOTAL	2,601	2,346,657	31,624,627

Reaction of State Government to Industrial Relations Commissions in States

*602. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether reactions of the State Governments with regard to establishment of a net work of Industrial Relations Commissions in each State with the National Commission at the apex for the settlement of Industrial Dispute as recommended by the National Labour Commission headed by Justice Gajendragadkar have been received from each State;

(b) if so, which of the State Governments are in favour of setting up of such a mechanism for settlement of Industrial disputes and which ones are against it; and the main reasons adduced by them for opposing this set up; and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government on this recommendation of the National Labour Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour regarding the setting up of the Industrial Relations Commission at the Centre and in the States was accepted at the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held in July, 1970, which was attended by the representatives of the State Governments/Administrations.

(c) The matter is being considered in the context of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

सिविल अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिये सेना बुलाना

*603. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 21 नवम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1540 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्तूबर से दिसम्बर, 1974 के दौरान, राज्यवार, कितनी बार सेना का उपयोग सिविल अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिये किया गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक अवसर पर गोली चलाये जाने से कितने नागरिक मारे गये तथा कितने घायल हुये ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में राज्यवार, सेना का उपयोग सिविल अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिये किन किन कारणों से किया गया था ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अक्तूबर, से दिसम्बर, 1974 की अवधि के दौरान सेना ने 3 अवसरों पर अनिवार्य सेवाये बनाये रखने के लिये तथा 5 अवसरों पर अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दी। इस अवधि के दौरान कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये सेना का उपयोग नहीं किया गया और सेना द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ। जिन अवसरों पर और जिन प्रयोजनों के लिये सैनिक सहायता दी गई उसके राज्यवार ब्यौरे देते हुये एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

अक्तूबर 1974 से दिसम्बर 1974 के दौरान सेना द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	जितने अवसरों पर सेना द्वारा सहायता दी गई	तारीख/अवधि	जिस प्रयोजन के लिये सहायता दी गई
1	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	30 सितम्बर से 3 अक्तूबर, 1974	कलकत्ता निगम कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल की धमकी के दौरान सहायता दी गई ।
2	बिहार	2	(1) 12 दिसम्बर से 15 दिसम्बर, 1974	बिहार में डाक्टरों द्वारा सामूहिक रूप में आकस्मिक अवकाश ले लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पटना, दरभंगा और रांची में 45 सैनिक डाक्टर दिये गये ।
			(2) 29 दिसम्बर, 1974 से 25 जनवरी, 1975	बिहार में डाक्टरों द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से आकस्मिक अवकाश पर चले जाने के कारण बिहार, दरभंगा और रांची में 60 सैनिक डाक्टर की व्यवस्था की गई ।
		अन्य प्रकार की सहायता		
1	मध्य प्रदेश	1	21 अक्तूबर, 1974 (भोपाल)	मोटर गाड़ियों का समुत्थान
2	जम्मू व कश्मीर	3	(1) 2 अक्तूबर, 1974 (उधमपुर)	मोटर गाड़ियों का समुत्थान
			(2) 27 अक्तूबर, 1974 (जम्मू)	जख्मी कामिकों को निकालने के लिये 3 अम्बुलेंस दिये गये ।
			(3) 10 नवम्बर, 1974 (चनानी)	मोटर गाड़ियों का समुत्थान
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	6 नवम्बर, 1974 (शिमला)	मोटर गाड़ियों का समुत्थान

Increase in Fares of D.T.C. Buses

*604. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to revise the fares of buses in the Capital;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether the upward revision is being made to meet the losses that the DTC is suffering continuously on account of thefts and pilferage in the stores and depots?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). The present fare structure of the D.T.C. in force since 1964 is uneconomic. Keeping in view the increased cost of operation due to increase in price of petrol, lubricants, spare parts, tyres etc., revision of the scales of pay of the employees of the Corporation on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission and Payment of D.A. the desirability of suitable revision of bus fares in Delhi is under Government's consideration.

न्यूनतम मजूरी नीति

*605. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री माधव राव सिंधिया :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजूरी नीति के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई सलाह दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) किन तथ्यों ने उसको लागू किया है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य ने इसको कहां तक लागू किया है ; और

(घ) जहां इसे पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया वहां आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम मन्त्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहां कहीं भी न्यूनतम मजदूरियों का संशोधन होना बाकी है, वहां न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 तथा इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार उनका संशोधन किया जाये ।

(ग) और (घ). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 9402 75)

Labour Trouble and Breakdowns in Public Sector Steel Plants

*606. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency of labour trouble and breakdowns suffered by the public sector steel plants in the current year, unitwise;

(b) the loss of output as a result thereof; and

(c) the causes of breakdowns and steps taken to prevent breakdowns and labour troubles in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV):

(a) and (b). The number of incidents of labour trouble and breakdowns in the public sector steel plants and he loss of production resulting thereform during the period April, 1974—February, 1975, is indicated below, plant-wise:

(c) Breakdowns are mainly due to continuous wear of equipment, accidents, mal-operation, lack of proper maintenance, and non-availability of adequate and quantity spares.

Plant	Incidents of labour			Breakdowns (24 hours of more in duration)		
	No.	Loss of production (in tonens)		No.	Loss of pruduction (in tonnes)	
Bhilai Steel Plant	8	B.F. coke Ingot steel Saleable steel Granulated Slag	649 5,06 542 1,540	5	Pig iron Ingot steel Saleable steel	14,340 1,577 883
Durgapur Steel Plant	180	Saleable steel	10,940	14	Saleable steel	11,455
Rourkela Steel Plant	57	Ingot steel Saleable steel	8,290 8,598	10	Hot metal Ingot steel Saleable steel	23,337 23,827 15,538
Bokaro Steel Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur.	172	Metal	8,464	42	Metal	5,683

The main steps taken to keep down the numger of breakdowns include inspection of equipmenet, scheduled preventive maintenance and capital repairs, proper technological regimes, the training of employees in the operation, maintenance and servicing of equipment and scientific inventory procurement and control procedures for spares and stores items.

There has been all-round better running maintenance in all the public sector steel plants in the year 1974-75 and this is reflected in the increased production achieved by the steel plants.

Concerted efforts continue to be made to improve industrial relations by a number of measures like speedy disposal of individual grievances of workers, association of labour with the management through joint consultation in certain areas like production, welfare amenities and facilities, safety etc. and continuous dialogue on various matters of mutual interest with representatives of Unions. At the industry level, the cooperation of the members of the Joint Negotiating Committee for the steel industry is availed of in the settlement of problems.

The total number of man-hours and value of production lost in the three integrated steel plants of Hindustan Steel Limited in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto the end of January, 1975) are given below:

	Manhours lost	Value of production lost (in crores of Rs.)
1972-73	286,682	8·876
1973-74	276,207	13·934
1974-75 (April' 74 to January '75)	191,769	3·434

The trend in the last two months of 1974-75 has also been the same as in the first ten months and the total number of man-hours lost in 1974-75 will be considerably less than in the

last 2 years. This again is reflected in the increased production.

Similar figures for Alloy Steels Plant are given below:

	Manhours lost	Value of production lost (in crores of Rs.)
1972-73 . .	240,991	13·41
1973-74 . .	184,957	8 70
1974-75 . .	325,906	3·70
(April '74 to Jan. '75)		

Though there has been an increase in the number of man-hours lost, total production in the Alloy Steels Plant this year has gone up considerably and has reached record levels.

Extraction of Manganese and Iron ore from Kali Hydel Project

*607. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an area containing one million tons of manganese and 10 million tons of iron ore is likely to be submerged by the Kali Hydel Project in Karnataka permanently;

(b) if so, whether Karnataka State Government has requested the Union Government and the M.M.T.C. to permit extraction of this ore for export before it is irretrievably lost; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Karnataka suggested that the Mysore Minerals Limited be authorised to directly market abroad the quantity of low-grade manganese ore mined by them from this zone. The suggestion was considered by the Minerals Advisory Board and the Board recommended that the Mysore Minerals Limited should take leases for quick exploitation of the minerals in this zone and that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India should be asked to ensure off-take of the mined ore and stock-pile it above the submersion levels for eventual export.

Plan Outlay for Cochin Port Trust

5877. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay earmarked for the Cochin Port Trust in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether no amount has been earmarked for the super tanker berth separately;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the present stage of the work of the super tanker berth and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of about Rs. 33.74 crores has been proposed for the Cochin Port.

(b) and (c). Out of the above outlay, an amount of Rs. 25.07 crores has been proposed for the Super Tanker Berth.

(d) The detailed project report on the Super Tanker Berth is under consideration in consultation with the concerned authorities. According to the

Project Report, it will take about 3½ years to complete the work after its commencement. However, work on the reclamation wall, already sanctioned, is proceeding apace.

Recent Earthquakes in H.P., U.P. and Bihar

5678. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to find out the causes of recent earthquakes in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) the earthquakes on 31st January, 1975 in Kedarnath (Uttar Pradesh) and Bihar-Nepal border, were of a moderate intensity while that in Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) on 19th January, 1975 was strong enough to cause considerable damage and causes thereof are being studied in detail. All these areas are, however, in the same seismic belt.

(b) Ground surveys are being carried out by Geological Survey of India over the areas affected by the recent earthquakes in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The whole data has to be synthesised and analysed with the data collected by Meteorological Department and Survey of India It is, therefore, too early to say anything about the causes.

Construction of Roads in Coastal Villages in West Bengal and Kerala

5680. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a communication from the West Bengal and Kerala Governments for undertaking construction of roads in the coastal villages;

(b) if so, the reaction in this regard;

(c) whether any action has been taken to undertake the construction of roads in the coastal fishing villages under a centrally sponsored scheme; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The draft Fifth Five Year Plan Central Sector Roads does not have any such scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Labour blamed for Slow Growth of Production

5681. SHRI H N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether he has blamed labour for slow growth in production, and

(b) if so, the reasons for arriving at this conclusion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Presumably reference is to the Address of the Union Labour Minister to the first meeting of the General Council of the National Labour Institute on March 9, 1975. In his Address the Labour Minister did not blame labour but had indirectly referred to the process of alienation inherent in capitalist production relations.

Use of Army Vehicles and Automatic Weapons against Wild Life in Rewa

5682. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some personnel of the army posted at the Kaimoor artillery

range near Rewa town of M.P. have used many vehicles and automatic weapons to shoot scarce wild life in and around that region; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to stop such misconduct?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No army units are posted at Kaimoor Artillery Range near Rewa. The units from Allahabad go there for artillery practices. No such report of shooting of wild life has been received

(b) Does not arise.

अजमेर-खंडवा सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना

5683. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर और खण्डवा के बीच भारी सडक यातायात रूका है;

(ख) क्या इन दिनों अजमेर सडक पर सडक यातायात बहुत बढ़ गया है क्योंकि उक्त सडक पर धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल का पुल गिर गया है और सैनिक केन्द्र, नीमच तथा सैनिक केन्द्र, मऊ भी इस सड़क पर स्थित है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) अजमेर खण्डवा सड़क एक राज्य सडक है और इसलिये यह राज्य के क्रियाकलापों के क्षेत्र में आता है। सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने अभी तक ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं दिया कि क्या इस सड़क पर यातायात भारी है कि नहीं ।

(ख) अभी तक ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नही । राजस्थान सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान अजमेर-भीलवाडा रतलाम इन्दौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ।

(घ) पाचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नई सडको को शामिल करने के बारे में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम फैसला नही किया गया है । इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त सडक या उन सडकों की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ कहना सम्भव नही है जिसे या जिन्हें चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में शामिल किया जा सकता है ।

Setting up of a Permanent Machinery on Labour Rows

5684. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported suggestion of former President V. V. Giri for setting up of a permanent machinery on labour rows in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has been noted.

Assistant Journalists in Sainik Samachar

5685. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Journalists are at present working in the Sainik Samachar; and

(b) what are their future prospects as regards confirmation and promotion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Four.

(b) At present four persons are working as Assistant Journalists in the Sainik Samachar. Out of these one person is holding the post on an *ad hoc* basis. As regards the remaining three, they were originally working as Translators On the abolition of the post of Translator in 1963, these three persons were not found fit for appointment to the post of Assistant Journalists. However; as two of them had already been holding the posts of Translators in a substantive capacity all the three were allowed to continue as such and three supernumerary posts of Assistant Journalists were created for that purpose. They are therefor not eligible for either confirmation in the Grade or promotion to the higher Grade of Sub-Editor under the existing Rules.

Taking over Lady Harding Hospital, New Delhi

5686. SHRIMATI ROZA DESPANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the Lady Harding Hospital, New Delhi soon; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMLY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A proposal to take over the Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital and the Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi by the Central Government is under active consideration.

All India Body for Relations with Bangladesh

5687. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have any scheme to aid and finance any social and cultural body on an all-India level to foster close understanding with Bangladesh as it is essential to further the cause of friendship with the Bangladesh people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): There is no scheme to provide financial assistance to an all India body of the kind mentioned. However, under the Indo-Bangladesh Cultural Agreement of December 1972, a comprehensive cultural exchange programme covering various fields including education, arts, information media and sports is being undertaken. It is the Governenment's policy to strengthen and promote friendship and understanding between India and Bangladesh in all possible ways including cultural exchanges.

Khetri Copper Complex

5688. SHRI BASHWESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases pending in different courts in connection with Khetri Copper Complex;

(b) the expenditure on above cases and the amount paid to legal advisers;

(c) whether two cases in connection with contempt of courts against the officers are pending; and

(d) if so, whether three officers of Khetri Copper Complex were sentenced to 15 days' civil jail in one of the contempt case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). At present 49 cases pertaining to Khetri Copper Complex are pending before the various courts. These cases mainly relate to money suits for breach of contract, short supply, land acquisition disputes, writ petitions for refund of customs duty, sales tax, payment of wages, arbitration references, etc The Legal expenses incurred during the financial year 1974-75 upto February, 1975 was Rs. 35279.

(c) and (d). It is a fact that two cases pertaining to the contempt of court against the officers of the company are at present pending. One case decided by the lower court is pending in appeal with the District Court. The proceedings of the other case have been stayed by the District Court. Matter being subjudice, it is not desirable to divulge more details at this stage.

Lime-Stone Deposits in J.&K., H.P., Haryana and Punjab

5689. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the States of J&K., Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab where the Geological Survey of India has located any Lime-Stone deposits in sufficient quantity for the setting up of cement factories; and

(b) the dates when the reports of these deposits were received by Government in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) As a result of the surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India for limestone, reserves of 189.76 million tonnes in Srinagar, Udhampur, Kathua and Ladakh districts of Jammu and Kashmir; 309.54 million tonnes in Bilaspur, Sirmur and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh; 36.56 million tonnes in Ambala, Gurgaon and Mahendragarh districts of Haryana, have been established. A few small occurrences of limestone have been located in parts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of Punjab.

(b) Since preparation of the report after the completion of the surveys takes some time. Geological Survey of India have been intimating the Government of the main findings through their periodical progress reports to the Government. These findings are also reported in the publications of G.S.I.

Recognition of Diploma of Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Defence Colony, New Delhi

5690. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (DHMS) of the Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Defence Colony, New Delhi is not recognized by the Central Government, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of students passed out (year-wise) from this College and the amount of grants given to this Institute for the last three years;

(c) whether he has given some assurance to the said College authorities in March 1975, if so, the outlines thereof; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Diploma is recognised by the Central Government.

(b) Information is furnished below:

Year	No. of students passed out
1972	62
1973	80
1974	75

No grants were given to the Institution during the last three years. The expenditure on the Institution with effect from the 1st September, 1972 is being met by the Delhi Administration.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Scooter Stand in South Moti Bagh, New Delhi

5691. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3205 on the 13th March, 1975 and state:

(a) whether it had been specifically brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration by a resident of the Shantiniketan locality in New Delhi that scooters are not normally available at the Ring Road bus stop and one has to go all the way for about a mile or so to hunt for one;

(b) what difficulties lie in the way of the Delhi Administration in permitting the location of a Scooter Stand in the South Moti Bagh (Nanakpura) Market where there is space to afford this much needed relief to the residents of this locality as also South Moti Bagh and Anand Niketan; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. This position was brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration by a resident of Santi Niketan area.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration do not on their own, put up scooter stands. If, however, any party interested in operating such a stand in a particular locality applies for permission to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, in this respect, the matter is considered by the Administration. The resident, mentioned in (a)

above, was advised to make an application. If and when an application is received from him or any other private person for setting up a scooter stand in the South Moti Bagh area, it will be examined by the Administration, keeping all the relevant factors in view.

Iron Ore Export

5692. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spate of labour agitations during 1974-75 have cost the country at least Rs. 25 crores by way of lost earnings from iron ore export;

(b) if so, the reasons for the agitations and the steps taken to look into them; and

(c) the steps envisaged to step up the exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) and (b). It is estimated that the loss of foreign exchange earnings from iron ore exports due to the All-India Railwaymen's strike during May, 1974 and a strike by the National Mineral Development Corporation workers from 8-4-1974 to 13-5-1974 was of the order of Rs. 16 crores Negotiations are being conducted with the NMDC workers for settlement of outstanding issues.

(c) Iron ore exports are planned to be increased from the level of about 22.5 m.t. in 1974-75 to 35 m.t. by 1978-79, i.e., at the end of the 5th Plan period. Necessary steps are being taken for the integrated development of iron ore production, transport and port facilities, etc., for the realisation of this target.

Quick Services of D.T.C. between Janakpuri and Central Secretariat

5693. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no quick transit service of D.T.C. like "Sugam Seva" between Janakpuri and Central Secretariat Terminal in New Delhi;

(b) whether in the absence of such a service hundreds of people are compelled to travel by scores of private buses run under 'contract' label,

(c) the rough estimate of the loss of revenues to the Delhi Transport Corporation as a result thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Administration to provide the quick transit service to the said colony with a view to plug the leakage in the revenue of the DTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI) (a) At present, there is no direct service between Janakpuri and Central Secretariat under the new design system, though the colony is linked to Central Secretariat by the old routes No 3B and 6. The new routes 711 and 811 provide change over facilities for Sugam Seva at Dhaula Kuan and Moti Nagar respectively. These services have become fairly popular and have provided some relief to residents of Janakpuri.

The following special trips for the Central Secretariat have been provided for the convenience of office goers

living in Janakpuri:—

Timings	From	To
0815 hrs.	AI Block Janakpuri	Central Secretariat
0915 hrs.	Do.	Do.
0815 hrs.	C-III Janakpuri	Do.
0830 hrs.	Do.	Do.
0845 hrs.	Do.	Do.
0915 hrs.	Do.	Do.

(b) Yes, Sir It has come to notice that some people travel by private contract buses to reach their places of work

(c) It is not possible to make a precise assessment of loss of revenue to the DTC on this account, since some persons may prefer to continue to travel in contract buses, even if direct DTC bus services are available to and from their places of work.

(d) Additional services will be provided to and from Janakpuri when the required number of buses become available.

लन्दन में चार भारतीय बच्चों की हत्या

5695. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1975 के दूसरे सप्ताह में एक भारतीय परिवार के चार बच्चो की दक्षिण लंदन के ग्रीनविच में निर्मम हत्या की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं और इस बारे में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : (क) और (ख). यह खबर थी कि 10 मार्च, 1975 को भारतीय मूल के तथा ब्रिटिश पास पोर्ट धारी, श्री दर्शन सिंह ढाडे के चार बच्चो और श्रीमती उधम कौर ढाडे का, जिसके पास भारतीय पासपोर्ट था, ग्रीनविच, लदन की गैलनफोर्थ स्ट्रीट स्थित अपने मकान में कत्ल कर दिया गया। सबसे बडे बच्चे को छोड़कर जिसका नाम मा के भारतीय पासपोर्ट मे शामिल था, अन्य तीन बच्चे यूनाइटेड किंगडम में पैदा हुये थे और उनके ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट थ।

भारतीय राष्ट्रिक श्री प्रेम ढाडे को 12 मार्च, 1975 को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उस पर 15 मार्च, 1975 को बाजाब्ता कद जुम लगाई गई। और पूछताछ के लिये उसे अभी पुलिस रिमाड मे रखा हुआ है और मुकद्दमा जल्दी ही आरम्भ होने वाला है।

Inclusion of Names of Unmarried Sisters, Brothers, Adopted Sons/Daughters of Government Servants in C.G.H.S. Cards

5696 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unmarried sisters, brothers and adopted sons/daughters of a Government servant who are actually dependent upon him are not included in the C.G.H.S. cards issued to such Government servants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The names of unmarried sisters and brothers are not

included in C.G.H.S. cards issued to Government servants. Dependent adopted sons and daughters are included provided the adoption is legally valid.

(b) The term 'Family' adopted for the purpose of the C.G.H.S. includes Government servant's wife or husband, as the case may be, children and step children and parents who are mainly dependent on and reside with the Government servant and it does not include unmarried sisters and brothers.

(ख) जांच करने वाली समिति की सभी सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली गई है और प्रबन्धकों द्वारा उनको लागू किया जा रहा है। प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा उपाय किये गये है। जिनके फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1974 की प्रथम तिमाही की तुलना में वर्ष 1975 की प्रथम तिमाही में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में 33 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। पिछले चार वर्षों में यह कारखाना राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पुरुस्कार प्राप्त करता रहता है। वर्ष 1974 में इस कारखाने ने दो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पुरस्कार प्राप्त किये थे।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में दुर्घटनायें

5697. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 के दौरान, भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कुछ दुर्घटनायें हुई थी यदि हां, तो कितनी और उनके क्या कारण थे और क्या उनके बारे में कोई जांच की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदनों की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है और क्या इसके कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां। वर्ष 1974 में कारखाने के परिचालन विभागों में सूचना योग्य 233 दुर्घटनायें हुई थी। ये दुर्घटनायें व्यक्तियों के गिर जाने पिघली हुई और गर्म धातु के साथ लगाने अथवा उसके छींटे पड़ने, हैंडलिंग मैटीरियल के साथ छू जाने, ऊपर से वस्तुओं के गिर जाने, सामान के टकराने और ठोकर खाने आदि के कारण हुई थी। इन सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई थी।

First Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant

5698 SHRI RAPDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant has set a new record production—level of 110 9 per cent of its rated capacity during January,

(b) if so, whether the said rated capacity has been under estimated or the said blast furnace has achieved this due to some special reasons or efforts; and

(c) the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The rated capacity of the furnace has not been under estimated. The record output of hot metal during January, 1975, was achieved by establishing good operating regime, planned and systematic preventive maintenance and by arranging adequate supply of raw materials Production February

and March, 1975 was also 110 per cent and 113 per cent respectivaly of the rated capacity.

Grant-in-Aid for construction of Lateral Road Connecting NH 31 in Assam

5699. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any fund by way of grant-in-aid either to construct or to maintain a road named as 'Lateral Road' in Assam which is connected with the National Highway No 31 from eastern boundary of West Bengal (Cooch Behar) to Goalpara and certain parts in Kanpur District in Assam;

(b) if so, the amount granted so far and the steps taken to ensure that the amount so far granted was usefully spent for improvement and maintenance of the said Road, and

(c) whether Government have any plan to take this road as a National Highway as this is of very strategic importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Government of India sanctioned from 1964-65 to 1972-73 grant—in—aid aggregating Rs. 827 00 lakhs to the Assam Government towards the cost of construction of Lateral Road from the Sankosh river crossing near West Bengal border to Aie river crossing near Bijni No grant-in-aid has been or is being given for the maintenance of the road as it is a State road and is, therefore, entirely the responsibility of the State Government. To ensure that the grant-in-aid was usefully spent, the Government of India laid down standards and specifications and approved designs and estimates. Also, this Ministry's officers occasionally inspected the works in progress.

(c) No final decision about new additions to be made to the existing National Highway system under the Fifth Plan has yet been taken. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the road or roads which would be taken over as new National Highways during this period.

हिन्डालको (उत्तर प्रदेश) में श्रमिक को जिन्दा जला देना

5700. **श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित हिन्डालको ऐल्यूमिनियम कारखाने में अफसरों ने एक श्रमिक को जिन्दा जला दिया था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम रहा, और

(घ) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना को दर्शाने वाला एक वक्तव्य सलग्न है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट मिर्जापुर से निम्नलिखित सूचना मिली :

"हिन्डालको ऐल्यूमिनियम कारखाने के अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई श्रमिक

जिन्दा नहीं जलाया गया है। हिन्डालको का एक श्रमिक, श्री गोपाल सिंह, 21-11-74 को अपनी ड्यूटी के दौरान अकस्मात गर्म एल्यूमिनियम धातु के टब में गिर गया और वह जल गया था। उसे टब से बाहर निकाला गया परन्तु उसकी शीघ्र मृत्यु हो गई। इस घटना की रिपोर्ट उसी दिन 12-16 बजे पिपरी पुलिस थाने में की गई थी। थाना इंचार्ज अपने पुलिस दल के साथ घटना-स्थल पर आये और पंचायत नामा भर कर शव को डाक्टरी पोस्ट मार्टम के लिये भेज दिया। थाना अधिकारी द्वारा मामले की जांच की गई और यह एक दुर्घटना का मामला पाया गया। पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट से भी इस बात की पुष्टि हुई कि मृत्यु जलने के कारण हुई। इसलिये किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।"

Port Facilities to Soviet Ships for Recovery of space probe Instruments and Vehicles

5701. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DASS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has requested the Indian Government for port facilities for her ships used in tracking and recovery of space probe instruments and vehicles;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Soviet offer to launch the Indian satellite is conditional on India's granting this facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No such request has been received recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Income of Calcutta Port

5702. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of the Calcutta Port has been decreasing steadily over the past few years;

(b) if so, the income received during 1970-71, 1972-73 and 1974 and the causes of steady fall; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the financial position of the Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The income of Calcutta Port has been fluctuating for the past few years. The income during the years 1970-71, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 23.66 crores, Rs. 27.53 crores and Rs. 25.75 crores respectively. The fluctuation is mainly due to fall in the traffic handled at the Port resulting from lack of headwater supply and consequent inability of the bigger size vessels to visit the port.

(c) the following steps have been or are being taken to improve the financial position of the Port:—

(i) Calcutta Port Trust have adopted and are adopting a number of economy measures such as restrictions on Cresh recruitment, closing down of uneconomic sections of activities, disposal by sale

or hiring out of surplus assets, formulation voluntary retirement scheme and curtailment of expenditure in general.

(ii) The Port Trust are also taking steps to augment income by suitable increase in Port Charges.

(iii) As a permanent measure to attract more traffic, construction of Haldia Dock System and of Farraka Barrage are already in progress.

भारत-अमरीकी संयुक्त आयोग

5703. **श्री मूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-अमरीका संयुक्त आयोग इस वर्ष कृषि, ऊर्जा, स्वास्थ्य, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, संचार और पर्यावरण के क्षेत्रों में परस्पर सहयोग के लिये सहमत हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : (क) और (ख). भारत अमरीका संयुक्त आयोग के तत्वावधान में तीनउप-आयोगों की स्थापना की गई थी जो आर्थिक वाणिज्यिक मामलों वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी मामलों और शिक्षा तथा सांस्कृतिक मामलों पर कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। पहले दो उप-आयोगों की क्रमशः 20–21 जनवरी, 1975 और 27–29 जनवरी, 1975 को वाशिंगटन में बैठकें हुईं। तीसरे उपआयोग की बैठक 3–5 फरवरी, 1975 तक दिल्ली में बैठक हुई ? इन उप-आयोगों ने अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में आपसी सहयोग के क्षेत्रों का पता लगा लिया है। भारत-अमरीका संयुक्त आयोग की अगली बैठक जब होगी, तब उसकी सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Construction of two Major Bridges on Rivers Sankh and Kael in Ranchi

5704. SHRI N. E. HORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two major bridges on rivers Sankh and Kael in Ranchi and Singhbhum Districts of Chotanagpur respectively are intended to be constructed;

(b) whether the proposals are two decades old but have not been constructed due to paucity of funds, and

(c) whether the Union Government would like to adopt these projects in view of their infra-structural importance for Chotanagpur and the neighbouring States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The member is perhaps having in mind the Sankh river crossing on the Simdega-Kurdeg Road in Ranchi District and the Kael river crossing near Manoharpur on the Manoharpur-Undhan-Anandpur-Banu Road in Singhbhum District.

Both these bridges, when constructed, would fall on State roads. The Government of Bihar are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. They have however, also not included the proposed bridges in their Fifth Plan proposals for Central loan assistance Programme under the Central aid programme of State roads of inter-state or economic importance.

The draft 5th Plan includes a provision of Rs. 30 crores only for new schemes under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-state or Economic importance. Against this, proposals received from various States amount to Rs. 385

crores. The Govevrnment of India are not in a position to consider a good portion of even the demands already received within a limited provision of Rs 30 crores not to speak of schemes not suggested by the States at all for loan assistance.

विदेशों में भेजे गये भारतीय इंजीनियरों को सुविधायें

5706. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार विदेशों में भेजे गये भारतीय इंजीनियरो को क्या क्या सुविधाये प्रदान करती है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : "माइटेक" कार्यक्रम कोलम्बो योजना, 'स्काप इत्यादि के अन्तर्गत विदेश भेजे गये इंजीनियरो को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं में क्षतिपूर्ति भत्ते की अदायगी, बच्चो के लिये शिक्षा भत्ता, परिवार के सदस्यों के लिये यात्रा सुविधाये आवास व्यवस्था, चिकित्सा सुविधाये, छुट्टी आदि शामिल हैं । इन सुविधाओ की मात्रा उस देश की रहन-सहन की परिस्थितियो की सावधानी से जाच के बाद निर्धारित की जाती है जहा विशेषज्ञ भेजे जाते हैं, और समय-समय पर इसकी जाच की जाती है । विदेशी सरकारों या ऐजेंसियो के साथ सीधी भर्ती संविदा के अन्तर्गत जो विदेश जाते हैं उनको दी जाने वाली सुविधाये संविदा के नियम और शर्तों में निर्धारित होती है ।

Ratnagiri Project

5707. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Economic Times* dated the 10th March, 1975 regarding Ratnagiri Project not out of the woods;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government's approval for the setting up of an Aluminium project at Ratnagiri was accorded in April, 1974 So far, Rs 150 lakhs have been spent on preparation of project report and other preliminary items of expenditure. However,, owing to financial constraints it has not been possible to draw up the schedule for the implementation of the project. This would be done after funds have been ear-marked for the project.

Non-Inclusion of Ganga Bridge Project in Central Sector

5708 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report of "Search Light" published from Patna dated the 25th February, 1975 under the caption "Non-inclusion of Ganga Bridge Project in Central Sector regretted";

(b) if so, how the entire expenditure of the proposed Hooghly Bridge is being met by the Centre whereas the Ganga Bridge at Patna is not financed by the Centre entirely; and

(c) the reasons for partiality with Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta is included under the 5th Plan in the programme for special Road/Bridge works of National significance as part of the Central Sector Roads Programme and it has been decided that it will be a fully Centrally-financed project by provision of 100 per cent loan assistance. As regards Patna Bridge, the Bihar Government have included in their proposals for new additions to the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan a scheme relating to the declaration of the Patna-Sonbarsa Road (including Ganga Bridge at Patna) as a National Highway as such to be fully financed by the Government of India. Since, however, no decision about new additions to the existing N. H. System in the 5th Five Year Plan has yet been taken, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the position about the extent to which any particular road or roads could expect to come up in the final selection as a National Highway. Meanwhile, however, provisions are being made for the Ganga Bridge at Patna as part of the State Plan.

Criticism of Sikkim's present set-up by the Chogyal

5709. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim has been publicly demanding international recognition for Sikkim's so-called 'independent indentity';

(b) whether he has also criticised the present set-up in Sikkim as being undemocratic and unrepresentative of the popular will; and

(c) if so, Government of India's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Chogyal is reported to have made certain references of this nature, although the status of Sikkim has been well-defined on the basis of past agreements and the Government of Sikkim Act 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir. At his Press Conference held on March 1, 1975, in Kathmandu, he alleged that there was no fully responsible democratic Government in Sikkim.

(c) Government of India have been greatly concerned at such statements which can only have the effect of making it more difficult for the democratic Government in Sikkim to maintain harmonious relations with its contitutional head.

Construction of Subernarekha Bridge (Orissa)

5710 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in the construction of the Subernarekha bridge (Orissa) on the National Highway;

(b) the actual amount spent uptodate; and

(c) whether there have arisen technical difficulties recently for which it is not likely to be completed in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No bridge over Subernarekha is under construction on any National Highway in Orissa. However, one bridge over this river is under

construction on a State road connecting Balasore with Kharagpur for which Central Govevrnment approved in the 4th Plan a loan of Rs. 74.00 lakhs to be shared by the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal on 50:50 basis. Fifty-six per cent of total well sinking has already been completed and sinking of seven wells is in progress out of twelve.

(b) Rs. 27.75 lakhs had been spent upto February 1975.

(c) Technical difficulty has been reported to have crept in due to difficulty in assessing bearing values of soil at foundation level. However, according to the latest indications given by the State Govvernment, non-completion of the project in the near future is not apprehended on this account any longer.

Iron ore Deposits in Kerala

5711. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4243 on the 21st March, 1975 regarding minerals deposits in Kerala and state:

(a) the annual extraction of iron ore;

(b) the impediments in extracting more; and

(c) what Government propose to do about it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) It has been indicated by the Indian Bureau of Mines that no production of iron Ore is reported from Kerala.

(b) and (c). The iron ore deposits in the State of Kerala are generally small and the dominant mineral is mangatite. These deposits are being further explored by the Geological Survey of India. The question of their exploitation will be considered, subject to availability of resources, after adequate data about these deposits in terms of quality, grade, quantity, amenability to beneficiation, etc. become available.

Transfer of Bhilai Steel Plant from HSL to SAIL

5712 SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to transfer Bhilai Steel Plant from HSL to SAIL; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

देश में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना

5713. श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :
श्री भीकिशन मोदी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय देश में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना करने के लिये विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उनका मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विविध कार्य करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं का एक वर्ग बनाने के बारे में भी विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) लोगों की एक ही स्थान पर स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें प्रदान करने में सक्षम बहुउद्देश्यीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रखा जा रहा है । बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं, परिवार नियोजन स्वास्थ्य सहायकों और टीकाकारों को स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (पुरुष) और सहायक नर्स धात्रियों तथा धात्रियों को स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (महिला) का पदनाम दिया जायेगा । प्रत्येक 6,000 से 7,000 की आबादी के पीछे एक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (पुरुष) और प्रत्येक 10,000 की आबादी के पीछे एक महिला कार्यकर्ता काम करेंगे । ऐसे चार स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के काम की देखरेख करने के लिये एक स्वास्थ्य पर्यवेक्षक होगा ।

Inviting Tenders for Purchase of Cargoships

5714. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry invited tenders through a global tender to purchase Cargo-ships during the years 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74,

(b) how many ships we have purchased and at what rates in these three consecutive years; and

(c) the rates given by other countries and the country from which we have purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Ships are acquired by the Shipping Companies It is not the normal practice to invite tenders for purchase of ships The shipping companies generally contracted at commercial level the concerned shipyards for placing orders for construction of new ships and the concerned sellers either directly or through brokers in regard to acquisition of secondhand ships

Yearwise break-up of the ships acquired, the price and the countries from which they were acquired are given below —

Year	No of ships acquired	Total cost (Rs in crores)	Countries from which acquired
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971-72 . .	11	37·99	Thailand/GDR/West Germany/U K / Denmark/India.
1972-73 . .	17	61·55	GDR/West Germanv/Hong Kong/ Sweden/Spain/Japan/U K /France/India.
1973-74 . .	28	150 82	U.K. / Norway / Sweden / West Germany/ GDR/Spain/Rumania/Denmark/USSR/ Yugoslavia/Japan, Hong Kong/India.

पटना में गंगा पुल का निर्माण

5715. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने पटना में गंगा पर पुल बनाने के लिये अब तक कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की जायेगी ;

(ख) उस पुल का कितना निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया और कितना कार्य शेष है तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और कितने व्यय का अनुमान है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) से (ग). पटना में प्रस्तावित गंगा पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है और बिहार सरकार इससे सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है जिनमें नियोजन, कार्यक्रम, बनाना, निविदा मंगाना, निर्माण कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल हैं । परन्तु राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये, इस पुल के निर्माण कार्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार चौथी योजना में 50 प्रतिशत व्यय वहन कर के लिये एक मैच योजना ऋण देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है बशर्ते कि वह राशि 4.50 करोड रुपये से अधिक न हो और शेष सम्पूर्ण राशि राज्य सरकार को अपने संसाधनों से जुटानी है। यह राशि चौथी योजना अवधि में विधिवत दी गई ।

उपरोक्त वित्तीय सहायता को जारी रखने की पांचवीं योजना में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है अब 1975-76 में राज्य सरकार ने राज्य योजना के अधीन इस पुल के लिये 10 करोड़ की मांग की थी। इसके लिये 1975-76 में राज्य योजना में पुल के लिये 8.5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने की सहमति हुई है । पुल की संशोधित लागत 35.5 करोड रुपये आंकी गई है और 1974-75 के अन्त तक पुल पर 16.64 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये जाने का अनुमान है । चूंकि राज्य सरकार भारत सरकार को कोई प्रगति रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजती है क्योंकि यह राज्य परियोजना है अतः यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि निर्माण कार्य कहां तक पूरा हुआ है और कितना बाकी है ?

Fixation of Wages in Cashew Factories

5716. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cashew factories in the country, state-wise;

(b) the total labour employed by this industry; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken regarding their wage fixation and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As per latest infromation available with the Labour Bureau the number of working cashewnut factories, State-wise, registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and estimated average daily

employment therein was as follows:—

State/ Union Territory	1972 (Provisional) No. of factories	Employment therein
1. Andhra Pradesh	32	898
2. Gujarat	1	37
3. Karnataka	11	3,715
4. Kerala	266	99,050
5. Maharashtra	13	1,171
6. Tamil Nadu	95	33,144
7. Goa, Daman and Diu	13	97
Total	431	138,985

(c) The State Governments are the appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to review/ revise wages for employment in cashew industry. The wages are to be reviewed/revised over a period not exceeding 5 years.

In such States where employment in this industry is included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, the prevailing minimum rates of wages are as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 2 50 per day.
Karnataka	Rs. 3 00 per day (Grader) (excluding D.A.)
Kerala	Rs. 3.00 per day (excluding D.A.)
Maharashtra	Rs. 68 90 per month
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 2·25 per day.

Introduction of Daily Concessional Tickets by D.T.C.

5717 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC has reintroduced the monthly concessional tickets; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not reintroducing the daily concessional tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. All route monthly non-transferable pass has been reintroduced with effect from 1st March, 1975 @Rs 50 - per month.

(b) The holiday excursion tickets were designed to encourage travel on Sundays and holidays when the Corporation had some spare capacity. The very basis of these tickets had undergone a change by extending them to the week days. On such days, the buses of the Corporation were under considerable pressure and it was felt that there was no justification for continuing to issue these tickets Taking these factors into consideration, the DTC Board did not consider it advisable to reintroduce daily excursion tickets

Facilities for teaching Hindi in Asian and African countries

5718. SHRI B. R SHUKLA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have provided any facility for teaching Hindi (in Devnagri script) language and literature in Asian and African Countries where a sizable number of people of Indian origin are residing; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the facilities provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Correspondence Course in Hindi, award of fellowship, payments of stipend and air-passages, setting up Hindi libraries, production of Hindi-foreign languages dictionaries, deputation of Hindi teachers, visits of Hindi literatures/journalists/publishers to and from foreign countries, financial assistance to voluntary organisations and supply of Hindi books/, charts/art objects/typewriters/linguaphone records and other teaching aids including help and guidance in Hindi curriculum and examinations are some of the facilities we generally provide to all foreign countries. We are also arranging Hindi lessons and imparting training for the teaching of Hindi to foreigners in India.

A 'Scheme for the propagation of Hindi abroad' is being implemented and for this a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Some of the Asian and African countries namely Malayasia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Kenya and Mauritius where a sizeable number of people of Indian origin are residing, are included in this scheme

Alleged racket in disposal of old and discarded vehicles

5719. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation is probing what is believed to be a racket in the Defence Ministry involving disposal of thousands of old and discarded military vehicles meant for distribution among ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof, and

(c) the number, names and designations of persons held responsible and the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The CBI have registered two cases concerning alleged malpractices in the release of surplus/discarded military vehicles allotted to ex-servicemen. These cases relate to the Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi, Madras and the Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt., Delhi. Investigation by the CBI in both the cases is still in progress.

(c) The particulars of the persons held responsible will be known when the investigation report of the CBI is received Suitable action will be taken thereafter

Discussions with U K. on Diego Garcia Issue

5721. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Britain reviewed the recent international developments during the bilateral talks held in New Delhi which concluded on the 7th March 1975.

(b) whether the setting up of military base by U S A in British island, Diego Garcia, was also taken up in the discussions as reported by 'Hindustan Times' dated March 8, 1975; and

(c) if so, what are the reactions of the British Government to this very important and disturbing issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not only during the bilateral talks that this matter has been raised with the British Government. We have repeatedly expressed to the British Government our deep concern over the continuance and expansion of facilities at the base at Diego Garcia under agreements between the British and U.S Governments. The British Government has taken the view that the proposed development of the base

is limited in character and that it will not aggravate the security threat to the region.

Contraceptive Pill for men

5722. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Family Planning has developed a contraceptive pill for men and

(b) if so, when these pills are expected in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No However, the National Institute of Family Planning is doing clinical trial of a Contraceptive Pill for males

(b) The drug is still under trial.

Name of Regiments in Army

5723 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3259 on the 13th March, 1975 and state:

(a) whether "the names of certain regiments based on region, caste are, however being retained for historical and traditional reasons";

(b) if so, the names of the regiments based on (i) region, (ii) caste, (iii) State and on other historical and traditional reasons;

(c) whether a regiment named 'Bengali Regiment' was raised during the First World War but it was dismembered due to patriotic activities of some of the soldiers of the Regiment; and

(d) if so, whether the historical name of the 'Bengali Regiment' will be revived and a new regiment formed accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) An Army Unit called "49th Bengalis" was raised during the period 1914—18 It was dis-membered thereafter before 1922, the reasons for this are not known.

(d) No, Sir. The policy of the Government is not to raise any new regiment after the name of any particular class, creed, region or State.

Statement

I Names of regiments associated with regions—

(1) Bengal Engineering Group
(2) Madras Engineer Group
(3) Bombay Engineer Group
(4) Madras Regiment
(5) Rajputana Rifles
(6) Garhwal Rifles
(7) Kumaon Regiment and Naga Regiment
(8) Dogra Regiment

II Nams of regiments associated with castes—

(1) Jat Regiment
(2) Sikh Regiment
(3) Gorkha Rifles
(4) Rajput Regiment
(5) Maratha LI
(6) Sikh LI
(7) Mahar Regiment

III. Names of Regiments associated with States—

(1) Punjab Regiment
(2) Assam Regiment
(3) Bihar Regiment
(4) Jammu and Kashmir Rifles

IV. Names of Regiments being retained on other historical and traditional reasons.

There is no such Regiment. All the Regiments being retained on historical and tradional reasons are covered by I, II and III above.

Payment of outstanding bill for Family Planning Publicity by Bihar to Union Government

5724. SHRI RAM SWARUP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Government of Bihar for payment of an outstanding bill of over Rupees 1½ lakhs for Family Planning Publicity on a representation from one Firm named M s. Cine Publicity Cell, in 1973;

(b) whether the Bihar Government have cleared off the dues, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps taken by Union Government in expediting payment thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) It was reported that a bill of Rs. 1,59,272 of M/s. Cine Publicity Cell was pending with the Government of Bihar since 1973 on account of Family Planning Publicity said to have been done through the medium of kiosks. The State Government were advised that the Government of India had no objection to settle the bill, if any, pending with them, provided the cost could be met from within the savings of the Family planning budget allocations (but not including the allocation provided specifically for compensation for sterilizations).

(b) The State Government have since stated that the State Government had at no time entered into any contract with the aforesaid publicity firm for display of publicity through kiosks and as such the question of any outstanding bill did not arise.

(c) This is a matter between the State Government and the Publicity firm and in view of the position clarified by the State Government, no further action is called for.

Take over of North Trunk Road in Assam

5725 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the North Trunk Road on the North of the Brahamputra in Assam has been taken over as the National Highway,

(b) if not, when it will be taken over and

(c) whether funds have been placed at the disposal of Government of Assam for improvement of that portion of th Road betwen Silapathav and Sonarighat in Lakhimpur District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI). (a) and (b) No final decision about new additions to be made to the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan period has yet been taken It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage which roads would be taken over as new National Highways during this period.

(c).North Trunk road from Amingaon to Jonai is included in the Programme of the Border Roads Development Board for improvement only. Small link roads from 'T' Junction to Songarighat (Sonarigaon) and Akajan to Lekhabali are also in the programme of the Board for improvement. The portion of NT road from Sila-

pathar to 'T' Junction and the Link road from 'T' Junction to Sonarighat (Sonarigaon) are maintained by BRDB from its funds through the agency of Assam Public Works Department. At present there are no improvement works on hand on the stretch Silapathar to Sonarighat. Hence the question of allotment of funds does not arise.

A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is allotted annually to the State Public Works Department for the maintenance of following stretches of N.T. Road and the link roads:—

N.T. Road	*Kms.*
Moridhal-Sisibargaon	8.84
Sisiburgaon—"T" Junction	5.68
"T" Junction—Akajan	3.66
Akajan—Si apathar	18.45
Link Roads:	
Akajan to Lekhabali	12.00
"T" Junction—Sonarighat	7.20

Sector-wise details of allotment of funds are not available.

आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की कमी

5727. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजार में स्वर्ण युक्त आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की कमी है और इसका लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसपाक) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा शीघ्र भेज दी जायेगी ।

Bilateral consultations with U.K. in New Delhi

5727. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral consultations were held with U.K. in New Delhi in the first week of March this year;

(b) the subjects that came up for discussion; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest in the bilateral and international fields. Copies of an agreed Press Release issued after the talks have been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Victimisation and unfair labour practices by Hindustan Levers Ltd.

5729. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that All India Federation of the Workers covering the various units of Hindustan Lever Limited has recently been formed;

(b) whether Government have received resolutions of the Federation protesting against victimisation of the

key leaders of the workers like R. L. Gupta, A. K. Sircar, Jawahar Singh etc.;

(c) whether resolutions about unfair labour practice being adopted by this foreign concern have also been received by Government;

(d) whether in this context appointment of a National Tribunal is under the consideration of Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (e) There have been representations recently by the Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha and the recently formed Federation of Hindustan Liver Limited Employees' Unions alleging unfair labour practices/victimisation by the management of some workers in the Gaziabad Factory and of S/ Shri R. L. Gupta and A. K. Sarkar of the New Delhi Branch of Hindustan Lever Limited The matter in both the cases falls essentially in the State sphere, and the employees' representatives were advised to take up their grievances in this regard with the State Industrial Relations Machinery concerned. Government are not considering any proposal at present concerning a National Tribunal in this case, nor is it considered necessary.

Proposal for establishing an All India Institute of Indigenous System of Medicine

5739. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an All India Institute of Indigenous System of Medicine; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which are being selected for this institute?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The question with regard to the location of the Institute is receiving the attention of the Government.

Division of Second Schedule of the Indian Medicines Central Council Act, 1970

5731 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether an assurance was given in the house by the Government on the 10th December, 1970 to divide the Second Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1970 into two parts;

(b) if so, whether this was followed by a unanimous resolution of the Joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning on the 6th April, 1974 to divide the Schedule in three parts;

(c) if so, whether it is true that no steps have been taken so far to implement the assurance and the resolution, and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No. However, in the course of discussion in the Parliament on the Indian Medicine Central Council Bill (1970), it was mentioned that the Second Schedule would be divided under rule-making power into two parts, namely:—

(1) Institutions recognised under statute by the State or Centre.

(2) The rest. It has not been found possible to divide the Second Schedule under rule-making power of the Government.

(b) A resolution was passed at the Joint Meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning on the 6th April, 1974, to divide the Schedule into three parts.

(c) and (d). The Central Council of Indian Medicine, who were consulted in the matter, have made certain suggestions. It is proposed to place the matter before the forthcoming Joint Meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning.

Meeting of Commissioners and Project Officials to review Resettlement Work in Dandakaranya

5732. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Commissioners and Project Officials from different States was held in New Delhi to review the resettlement work under the Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A conference of Project Officers and Rehabilitation Commissioners was convened by the Department of Rehabilitation on 13-3-1975 and 14-3-1975 to review the progress made in 1974-75 of the rehabilitation schemes under implementation in various States as also the Dandakaranya Project; and to consider the programme of resettlement of migrants from former East Pakistan during 1975-76. The recommendations made by the Conference are under examination and will be taken into consideration in implementing future programmes.

Alleged supply of Sub-Standard Materials to Durgapur Steel Plant by a British Firm

5733. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government commenced the investigation in regard to the supply of sub-Standard materials to Durgapur Steel Plant, Coke ovens by a British firm, during 1958;

(b) whether the same British company has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Half Battery of coke oven Battery No. 1;

(c) whether the same company is being awarded another contract and is about to sign a Multi Million Rupee contract with a considerable amount of foreign exchange for Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into this company's activities in India, before awarding the contract to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) There was no investigation in regard to any alleged supply of sub-standard material for the Coke ovens of Durgapur Steel Plant by any British firm;

(b) No British company has been awarded any such contract.

(c) and (d). In view of replies to parts (a) and (b), these do not arise.

Building of Submarine by India

5734. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to build submarine in the near future;

(b) if so, whether Mazagon Dock at Bombay is awaiting green signal from the Government to go ahead for building submarine; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal and Government's reaction to Mazagon Dock proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) It is the policy of the Government to promote the indigenous construction of various types of warships including submarines.

(b) and (c). The Hon'ble Member would appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Employment in Bokaro

5735. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an interview for the posts of Technical Assistan, (Mechanical) in the H.S.C.L., Bokaro was held in its Calcutta office on the 29th October, 1973

(b) if so, whether the candidates called for interview were not registered with the employment exchanges;

(c) if so, the reasons for not calling the candidates for interview who were registered with the employment exchanges;

(d) whether a panel of 225 persons was prepared after the interview for appointment in Bokaro;

(e) if so, whether only 79 persons out of them have been appointed and the rest of the panel has been cancelled; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Interview for the post of Technical Assistant (Mechanical) for the Bokaro Steel Project under Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited was held at Bokaro Steel City from 25th September, 1973 to 30th September, 1973.

(b) No, Sir. All the candidates called for interview were sponsored by various Employment Exchanges in Bihar State.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) A panel of 242 candidates was made after the interview, out of which appointment letters were issued to 79 against available vacancies. A large panel was necessary as, sometimes, selected candidates do not accept the offers of appointment The panel was valid for one year.

Locations of Shipyards

5736. SHRI D P JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of shipyards functioning in India with their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): Based on up-to-date information from Director General of Shipping, a statement, indicating the number of shipyards, in the Public Sector and the Private Sector functioning in India is attached (alongwith their locations).

Statement

Public Sector Shipyards

1. Hindustan Shipyard . Visakhapatnam
2. Garden Reach Workshop Limited . . . . Calcutta.
3. Mazagon Dock Limited . Bombay.

4. Rajabagan Dockyard .	Calcutta
5. Goa Shipyard Limited	Goa
Private Sector Shipyards	
6. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Calcutta
7. Alcock Ashdown Co., Ltd. .	Bombay
8. Bombay Marine Engineering Works .	Bombay
9. Brunton & Co. Engineers Ltd.	Cochin
10. Chowgule and Co. Private Ltd.	Mormugao
11. Bris Bengal Engineering Works .	Calcutta
12. Gladstone Lyall & Co., Ltd. .	Calcutta
13. Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd.	Calcutta
14. Port Engineering Works Limited.	Calcutta
15. Scindia Workshops Ltd.	Bombay
16. Shalimar Works Ltd.	Calcutta
17. Shaparia Dock and Steel Co. Private Ltd.	Bombay
18. Vishal Engineering Works Pvt. Limited	Panaji, Goa
19. River Steam Navigation Co. Limited	Calcutta
20. Modern Mechanical Marine Works Private Limited .	Bombay

NOTE :—This statement does not include Cochin Shipyard which is still under construction and is expected to be completed during 1975-76. Besides this, there is a proposal for setting up of two new shipyards during fifth five year plan also, the locations of which are yet to be decided.

Revision Petitions under Mineral Concession Rules

5737. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Revision Petitions received State-wise by Government under Rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 in 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) number of such Revision Applications disposed of or Orders passed on during the period;

(c) number of cases pending orders since 1973, 1974 and 1975; and

(d) the reason for delay in disposing of these Revision Petitions and the action proposed by Government to dispose of these Revision Petitions expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-0403/75]

(c) A second statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-0403/75]

Alleged Arbitrary Promotion in H. S. L., Durgapur

5738. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether arbitrary promotion has been given to its employees in Hindustan Steel Limited, Durgapur;

(b) the procedure and policy of giving promotion to employees of H.S.L. Durgapur;

(c) whether his Ministry has received any allegation or protest against this manner in which the promotion has been given; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). The promotion of employees in the Durgapur Steel Plant under Hindustan Steel Ltd. is a matter of day-to-day administration and is entirely within the purview of the Plant/Company. Government is not directly concerned with this matter. The Plant has repeated that no arbitrary promotions have been given. Promotions are made in accordance with prescribed rules and regulations procedures and are based on an assessment of the suitability of the individuals concerned to perform the duties of the higher post.

In the non executive categories, promotions are made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit in the case of non-selection posts, and on the basis of merit-cum-seniority in the case of selection posts. In executive categories, promotions are generally on the basis of suitability and merit.

Demands of All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation

5739. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an eight points charter of demands was submitted to the Chairman, Central Board of Trustees by the All India Employees' provident Fund Staff Federation on the 31st October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking decision on these demands and the action Government propose to take to settle the demands of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—(a) Yes.

(b) These demands relate mostly to matters already decided after due consideration. The demand pertaining to the creation of posts of Farash and Jamadar in the Regional offices is under examination.

Construction of Bailadila Tunnel

5740 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tunnel construction at Bailadila has run into trouble due to inflow of large quantity of subterranean water; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether proper geological survey and study had been made before the construction of this tunnel began, if so, by whom and what were the conclusions;

(c) the loss incurred due to this; and

(d) whether the delay in completion of this tunnel would affect the development of mining Deposit No. 5 of Bailadila?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHEDEV PRASAD): (a) Appearance of Sub-soil water and bad soil conditions have hampered the construction of tunnel for Bailadila Deposit No. 5 mine, after 293 metres of drilling from the inlet face.

(b) Detailed drilling on the alignment of the tunnel was undertaken by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., and subsequent investigations by the Geological Survey of India experts confirmed that the alignment chosen was the best under the circumstances.

(c) and (d). Although no direct loss has been incurred on this account, the technological problems encountered in tunnelling have partly contributed to the delay in completion of Bailadila Deposit No 5 project, which is now expected to be ready by 1976

U.S. threat of Military Agression against other States

5741. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary-General of the World Peace Council has urged India to take the initiative for meeting of all the developing countries in view of the United States Government's open threat of military agression against other States; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Government of India have not seen any statement to this effect

(b) The question does not arise

Treatment of T.B. Patients in Delhi

5742. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients residing in Delhi put on anti-T.B. clinic in Delhi in the year 1973;

(b) the number of patients of T.B. out of the above number of patients who completed 12 months treatment after being put on anti-T.B treatment in 1973;

(c) percentage of patients who could not be retrieved by the Area Health visitors to complete 12 months treatment; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the area health visitors for laxity in the field work thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE): (a) 16,026

(b) 12, 275

(c) 23 4 per cent

(d) No. The patients could not be retrieved inspite of the best efforts made by the Health visitors.

Spreading of Malaria in Calcutta

5743. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item published in Calcutta "Hindustan Standard" dated the 11th March, 1975 that the Central Government have not supplied to the Calcutta Corporation a single litre of antimosquito oil this year;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry are aware that Malaria is fast spreading in Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fight malaria in Calcutta and its suburbs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The news item is not based on facts. The Calcutta Corporation were supplied 159.00 K. litres of Malaria Larvicidal Oil during 1974-75. Besides this, they have been supplied 985 kgs. of alternative larvicide (paris green) during 1974-75.

(c) Yes, there has been increase in the incidence of malaria in Calcutta.

(d) The Calcutta Corporation are taking action to intensify spray operations. Efforts are being made to supply the necessary quantity of the larvicides to the Corporation.

Number of D.R.V.N. Students in India

5744. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 51 on the 20th February, 1975 regarding Relations with Hanoi and state

(a) the total number of students undergoing training in India;

(b) whether any industrial or development scheme has been or is being undertaken by India to help rehabilitation of the war-ravaged territory of the D.R.V.N.; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Six.

(b) and (c). India is providing agricultural and animal husbandry assistance to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

सफदरजंग अस्पताल और आल इण्डिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों द्वारा पास किये गये होम्योपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक कोर्स

5745. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सफदरजंग अस्पताल और आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेस, नयी दिल्ली के कुछ तकनीकी कर्मचारियों ने सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों से होम्योपैथी और आयुर्वेदिक का कोर्स किया हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अल्पकालिक धर्मार्थ चिकित्सालय चलाने की अनुमति मांगी थी और यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें अनुमति दे दी गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इशहाक) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । प्रशासनिक कारणों से अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी ।

Improvement in 12-Bore Cartridges

5746. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the supplies of the new 12-bore cartridges by the Indian Ordnance Factory included hang fire cartridges;

(b) whether at the recent National Shooting Championship at Chandigarh more than 5 out of 25 such 12-bore cartridges failed to fire; and

(c) the steps taken to improve this old defect in the Indian cartridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Director General of Ordnance Factories has not received any report from the National Rifle Association of India It is however, learnt that some of the cartridges supplied to the National Rifle Association misfired.

(c) The Director General of Ordnance Factories has been advised to obtain a report from the National Rifle Association and to take necessary corrective measures.

Visit by Chogyal of Sikkim to Nepal

5747. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim made some objectionable remarks in his recent visit to Nepal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The elected Government in Sikkim have officially drawn the attention of the Government of India to the strong exception taken by them to some of the Chogyal's remarks, which are considered to be not in consonance with his constitutional role.

Escape from India of Vice-President of U.S. Cartel of Westinghouse

5748. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-President of U.S. Cartel of Westinghouse has escaped from India after jumping bail;

(b) whether Government of India have verified from the U.S. Embassy as to whether any passport was issued to the gentleman under any other name or not, after his passport was impounded by Government; and

(c) if so, the reply received from the U.S. Embassy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India has been informed by the U.S. Embassy that the US Consulate in Frankfurt issued a new passport to Mr. Jan Drobot, Vice-President of Westinghouse Trading Company in India

after he reached Frankfurt and applied for a passport. Under US laws, they are obliged to issue such a passport to any American national who can establish his identity as a citizen.

N.M.D.C. right of mining given to Private Contractors

5749. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has given right of mining of certain deposits to private contractors;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the conditions of contract, the name of the contractor;

(c) the wage of N.M.D.C is paying to its various categories of employees and the wage the contractor is paying to his employees of the same category;

(d) the facilities for housing, medical and education provided to the employees by the N.M.D.C and by the contractor; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to improve the conditions of workers under this contractor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extra benefits to Doctors for working in small towns and villages

5750. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical officers posted outside the jurisdiction of the cosmopolitan cities in the country are reluctant to work by some pretence or other, in view of the lesser facilities to them or to their families;

(b) whether Government would consider to give some extra benefits to such medical officers who prefer to serve in small towns and villages of the country; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, generally.

(b) and (c). The Government of India and some of the State Union Territory Governments have taken the following steps for the benefit of doctors who serve in the rural areas and small towns:—

(i) Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural and urban areas.

(ii) Provision of a package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity, etc.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of primary health centres particularly in respect of buildings of the Centres and residential quarters.

(iv) Grant of advance increments.

(v) Provision of adequate quantities of medicines in primary Health Centres.

बर्मा में भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की गिरफ्तारी

5751. **श्री चन्द्र सैनानी :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ सप्ताहों में बर्मा में अवैध रूप से रहने वाले विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री त्रिविक्रम राव दास) : (क) से (ग). हमारी सूचना के अनुसार हाल में बर्मा के प्राधिकारियों ने जिन लोगों के विरुद्ध अवैध आप्रवास के लिये कार्यवाही की थी उनमें कोई भारतीय राष्ट्रिक नहीं था । इसलिये भारत सरकार द्वारा किसी कार्यवाही का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Second Hooghly Bridge

5752. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent changes in the design of the proposed second Hooghly Bridge, Calcutta have caused much misunderstanding among the two partners of the bridge contractors;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether it has been resolved and what is the progress of the bridge work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The proposed Second Hooghly Bride is essentially a State Project and all matters pertaining to planning, programming, construction, Award of contracts agreements with Consultants, etc. are being handled by the State Govt. The Central Govt. have only agreed to assist the State Govt. financially in the construction of this bridge through a loan assistance. The Govt. of India have not received any report from the State Govt. in respect of the issues raised in the question.

Production of Cigarettes and Bidi

5753. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidi is less of a health hazard than the cigarette;

(b) whether Bidi Industry employs even half a million people and this can be increased if its production increases; and

(c) since cigarettes Industry employs few people and cigarettes are health hazards, will the Government consider banning cigarettes manufacture, import and sale in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (a) No scientific study has been made so far in this regard.

(b) According to the figures received from the State Governments, there were 1,564, 639 Bidi Workers, covered by the Bidi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966, as on 31st January, 1973.

(c) No such proposal is contemplated at present. However, with a view to making the public conscious of the fact that smoking is hazardous to health, it is proposed to introduce legislation to provide that every packet of cigarettes shall carry a warning to the effect that 'cigarette smoking is injurious to health'.

Reproduction of Articles in Journals of Indian Council for Cultural Relations

5754 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether generally articles already published in other journals

are reproduced in English, Arabic, French and Spanish journals of Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Council's journals are never published on schedule dates; if so, the reasons therefor and action taken against the defaulting officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, the issue of a journal is sometimes delayed owing to paper shortage or the failure on part of the printing presses to meet the deadline, both of which are beyond the control of the Council.

Settlement of Dispute between Management and Workers of Precision Bearings India Ltd., Baroda

5756. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Precision Bearings India Limited, Baroda are on strike from 24th December, 1974 and if so, their demands;

(b) whether the demands were referred to Labour Commissioner who proposed compromise formula, and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the management refused to accept the proposal given by the Labour Commissioner;

(d) whether with the cooperation of the workers, Company has been making net profit of Rs. 45 lakhs; and

(e) if so, the steps Government are going to take to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Population Conference in Bucharest

5757. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to examine and review its entire outlook to the population question and place it on a scientific background in the light of the new world experiences;

(b) whether the experience gathered in the twelve day World Population Conference of Bucharest has been put to practice in the Family Planning Centres under the direct management of this Ministry; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) Official policies and programmes are being continuously reviewed in the light of new experiences to adopt them to the changing situations.

(b) and (c) The World Population Conference at Bucharest adopted a World Plan of Action of which India was a principal supporter. The main point of that document underlines the necessity to evolve national population programmes to improve the quality of life of the people by making them part of the entire socio-economic development plans.

India had already been following these principles in respect of her population programmes. The official

family planning programme is basically a welfare measure which together with other development plans is expected to improve the life-situation of our people. Family Planning Services are delivered in an integrated package with Health & Nutrition with special emphasis on Maternal and Child Health. It is also linked with the national programme of minimum needs.

Programme to Treat the Blind

5758. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has prepared a programme of surgery to treat the 50 lakh blind whose sight can be restored:

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme;

(c) when the same is likely to be started; and

(d) the total amount likely to be spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Anti-Indian Activities by China from Nepalese Soil

5759. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have expressed resentment with the Nepalese Government for allowing China to carry anti-Indian activities on the soil of Nepal;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the Nepalese Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Nepalese Government;

(d) whether China is still making anti-Indian activities from the Nepalese soil; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to countract such activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) Our Embassy in Nepal has drawn the attention of the Nepalese Government to the objectionable propaganda against India being carried on by the Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu and has urged upon them to take necessary steps to stop such anti-Indian activities in a third country's capital

(c) The Nepalese Government assured us that suitable action would be taken

(d) From time to time such anti-Indian publicity materials are still being put out by the Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu

(e) Apart from the continuing contact with the Nepalese Government, the Indian Embassy has itself taken suitable steps to counter act, the Chinese propaganda in Kathmandu.

Visit to India by Prime Minister of Fiji

5760. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Fiji visited India recently;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held by him with the Government of India; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister of Fiji, the Right Honourable Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara visited India from 7 to 8 March 1975. During his brief stay in Delhi, he had exchange of views on matters of mutual interest with the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs.

Employment of the former Drug Controller with IDMA

5761. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Drug Controller of India has, after retirement, taken up an assignment with the Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association;

(b) if so, whether Government's permission was obtained in terms of Rule 581-B, C.S.R. and the Pension Rule, if so, the terms and conditions regulating the employment;

(c) whether the same officer was also appointed to work on the Hathi Committee set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals; and

(d) if so, the considerations which weighed with Government in permitting a retired officer to work simultaneously both in the private sector and on a Government Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Government are neither aware whether the former Drug Controller of India has taken up an assignment with the Indian Drug Manufacturer's Association nor has he sought permission therefor.

(c) and (d). The officer was appointed as a member of the Hathi Committee before his retirement. At the request of the Chairman of the Committee, he was allowed to continue as a member of the Committee in his personal capacity even after his superannuation in view of his experience and association with the work of the Committee for eight months prior to his retirement.

Workers Education Centres

5762 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Workers Education Centres in the country (Statewise figure);

(b) total number of workers got training from these centres during the last three years;

(c) total amount of expenditure incurred in running these training centres for the above periods;

(d) whether any survey or evaluation has been made regarding working and utility of these centres; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a)

Andhra Pradesh	3
Assam	2
Bihar	3
Gujarat	2
Haryana	1
Karnataka	3
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	4
Orissa	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	4
Union Territories :	
Delhi	1
Total	37

(b)	1971—72	176,877
	1972—73	222,031
	1973—74	315,381
	Total	714,289

		Rs.
(c)	1971—72	75,04,360
	1972—73	75,29,319
	1973—74	81,68,806
	Total	2,32,02,485

(d) None during the three years 1971—74; the National Commission on Labour and the Estimates Committee had reported on this subject prior to that. Apart from these Workers' Education Review Committee has been set up in July, 1974. Its report is awaited.

(e) It has inter alia been suggested that there should be greater involvement of trade unions, State Governments, universities, etc. in the Workers' Education Scheme; the production of literature should be intensified and improved; the scheme should be put on continuing basis and the Central Board should be reorganised; it should include a representative of the Public Sector; the activities of the Board should be entrusted to the trade unions and the Chairman and the Director of the Board should in due course be a nominee of the trade unions; the desirability of giving the Scheme a statutory character should be examined; etc etc.

Oil Bearing Structures in Waters between India and Bangladesh

5763. DR H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high potential of oil bearing structures in the waters between India and Bangladesh, Government are expediting negotiations to determine the maritime belt between the two countries;

(b) if so, how far the settlement is within sight;

(c) the steps taken in that direction during the last three months; and

(d) the broad features of the assessment, if any made about the presence of oil bearing structure in the area and the steps taken and contemplated for exploration in the areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). Negotiations are in progress between the Governments of India and Bangladesh on the question of delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal. During the last three months, the maritime boundary question has been discussed, twice in New Delhi and once in Dacca, between the delegations of the two countries led by their respective Foreign Secretaries At the last meeting, which was held in New Delhi from 29th March to 2nd April, 1975 at the level of Foreign Ministers, both sides agreed that negotiations had advanced to a stage where they felt confident of finding an expeditious and mutually satisfactory solution

(d) In a portion of the Continental Shelf off the coasts of West Bengal and Orissa, seismic surveys have yielded encouraging results The data collected so far is being processed to determine whether exploratory drilling should be undertaken

Irrigation Facilities for New Migrants in Shahpur area (M P.) under Resettlement Project

5764 DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether provision of irrigation facilities to areas in Shahpur resettlement project in Betul District of M P State for permanent settlement of the new migrants families are under consideration;

(b) whether the new migrants were to be provided 5 acres of irrigated land for each family in this resettlement; and

(c) if so, what are the schemes under consideration and by what time do the Government expect the same to be executed?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Attention is drawn to the reply given to parts (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 4133 answered on 20th March, 1975.

It is not possible to indicate precisely the time by which the irrigation schemes under consideration are likely to be executed but all efforts are being made to expedite them as far as possible

Financial Assistance to Bangladesh

5765 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be be pleased to state

(a) the total financial assistance given by India to Bangladesh so far,

(b) particulars of technical aid given to that country, and

(c) whether Bangladesh has approached for further aid and if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) The total amount of assistance at Government-to-Government and non-Governmental levels (commercial credits and supplies by voluntary relief organisations) given so far by India to Bangladesh amounts to Rs 308 crores.

(b) Under the Technical Assistance Programme for Bangladesh, three feasibility studies in the fields of

cement, fertilizers and sponge iron have been conducted by the Development Consultants (P) Ltd., Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. Also, training facilities have been provided to 110 Bangladesh personnel in various Sectors. In addition, 160 scholarships have been given to Bangladesh nationals for studies in different courses in India.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is being looked into.

Obstruction to Tourists Travelling by Buses and Special Coaches

5766. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inter-State travel by buses and special coaches on roads carrying Indian and foreign tourists is obstructed by different States charging different taxes and imposing various rules and controls;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the said obstacles;

(c) whether Government propose to emedy the situation by taking appropriate steps with a view to promoting tourism; and

(d) if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (d). The main impediments to the free inter-State movement of tourist vehicles are the multiplicity of taxes leviable on these vehicles and the procedural requirements relating to countersignature of permits in respect of these vehicles. A scheme has been evolved under which every State and Union Territory will issue permits for 100 tourists taxis and 25 tourist contract carriages for operation throughout the country without countersignature and on the basis of 'single-point taxation'. Substantive provisions have been included in Section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for grant of all-India permits for such vehicles.

The scheme can, however, be implemented only when all the States exempt tourist vehicles registered in the other States from payment of road tax and passenger tax in their territories, if taxes in respect of the vehicles have been paid in the 'home' State. The Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Karnataka, Orissa, Manipur and Tamil Nadu and Union Admns. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Chandigarh have either exempted or agreed to exempt tourist vehicles from payment of both road tax and passenger tax. The Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala and Union Admns. of Mizoram have agreed to exempt these vehicles from motor vehicles tax only. The question of granting exemption to tourist vehicles from the two taxes is under consideration of the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Meghalaya and Tripura with whom the matter is being pursued.

Extension of Jurisdiction over Sea by some States

5767. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a P.T.I. news item

emanating from London dated February 13, 1975 regarding extension of jurisdiction over sea by some States; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. It was reported that pressures are growing for unilateral action by some States to extend their national jurisdiction over sea and its resources.

(b) The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is presently in session in Geneva from March 17 to May 10, 1975 A number of important questions relating to the law of the sea including the extent of coastal State jurisdiction are before the Conference The Government of India is participating in its work and is of the view that a coastal State should be entitled to have a territorial sea of 12 miles and an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles measured from the appropriate baseline In the economic zone, the coastal State should have sovereign rights over the living and non-living resources and exclusive jurisdiction for the protection of the marine environment and the conduct of scientific research The Government of India is also of the view that the continental shelf of a State is the natural prolongation of its land territory and that the continental shelf should extend to the outer edge of the margin where it meets the abyssal plains or the ocean floor.

Increase in Fares of Buses due to Increase in Prices of Petrol

5768. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sharp rise in prices of petroleum and petroleum products have caused rise in bus and taxi fares all over the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the increase in the price of petrol in November, 1973, the State Governments and Union Administrations had raised the taxi fares by 30 per cent to 50 per cent As a result of the further hike in the price of petrol from 1st March, 1974, the taxi fares were again increased in Delhi by about 11 per cent with effect from 6th March 1974. Information in regard to the further increases, if any, in taxi fares made or proposed to be made by the other State Governments and Union Administrations is not available.

There has been only a marginal increase in the price of diesel oil, which is now increasingly used as fuel in buses This increase had not materially affected the cost of operation of buses Some States/Union Territories have increased the bus fares in their territories after November, 1973, but it is difficult to quantify the extent of the increase which can be attributable to the increase in the price of diesel oil.

Activities of Foreign Fishing Vessels

5769 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported by the *Times of India*, New Delhi in its issue dated the 18th January, 1975, there has been a spurt in the intrusion of foreign fishing vessels into Indian territorial waters in the seas around the Andaman and Nicobar islands during the last one month;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) whether it has been alleged that these foreign fishing vessels in the name of "fishing", are engaged in other activities; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been several instances of violation of Indian territorial waters around the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by foreign vessels mostly engaged in fishing In a few cases it was noticed that the boats were found carrying fire arms Whenever detected the boats are chased away and in some cases apprehended The apprehended boats are dealt with by local Civil Administration All efforts are made to prevent intrusions in our territorial waters by deploying as many patrol vessels as can be available for this purpose

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Workers laid off in Faridabad Factories due to Power supply being switched off

5771. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether over 70,000 workers laid off at Faridabad factories due to the switched off power supply to them by Haryana State Electricity Board,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far this would affect the small industries in terms of money and production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cost of Super Tankers built for India in a North European Country

5772 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the total cost of the two super tankers being built for India in a North European country and by when they shall be delivered,

(b) the salient features of the payment agreement to the ship builders,

(c) the exact route that these tankers shall ply on when delivered, and

(d) whether most of the world super tankers have become redundant due to the slump in demand of crude due to the increased price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI). (a) No super tanker is being built for India in a North European country

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Stoppage of Practising Allowance to Doctors

5773 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether many States are thinking of stopping the practice of paying non-practising allowance to their doctors;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the stoppage of such allowances shall deprive the backward regions of such States from getting the services of experienced doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Special Leprosy Treating Centre for Lamsarai Village, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh

5774. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special leprosy treating Centre had been sanctioned for the village Lamsarai in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh as far back as in 1973 by the Centre under the State Government proposal;

(b) if so, whether nothing has come up in the village so far;

(c) whether this village has an incidence of leprosy affecting almost 40 per cent of the residents; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to help this afflicted village?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). One Survey Education and Treatment Centre has recently been sanctioned by the State Government for Lamsarai village on the 7th January, 1975. The Unit is expected to come up shortly.

(c) No, the prevalence rate of leprosy in Sidhi district is about 0.25 per cent. The real prevalence rate of the disease in village Lamsarai will be known only when the S.E.T. Centre completes survey work in the village.

(d) Adequate facilities will be provided by the S.E.T. Centre when established.

Anti-pregnancy Vaccine

5775. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the experiments so far made with anti-pregnancy vaccine developed by All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): After successful experiments in rats, mice, rabbits, goats and monkeys, the clinical trial in limited number of human subjects was started in March, 1974. The cases have been followed up for a little more than one year. The anti-pregnancy effect of the vaccine is still present in the cases and it was also found that the anti-pregnancy vaccine did not have any adverse effect.

Fair treatment to Ayurvedic System of Medicine

5776. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 48th plenary session of the All India Ayurvedic Congress held

at Aurobindo Ashram, Pandicherry on 3rd, 4th and 5th February, 1975 passed certain resolutions demanding fair treatment to Ayurvedic system of medicine; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes

(b) A copy each of the resolutions No 2, 3, 4 and 5 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9404/75]. The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Retrenchment of Indian Teachers in Nepal

5777 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the initiation of a new Educational Plan in Nepal, a large number of teachers serving in various schools and colleges for the last ten to twelve years are being retrenched because of their Indian origin; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) So far we have received appeal from three Indian Teachers who have been retrenched as a result of new Education Plan in Nepal.

(b) Our Embassy in Nepal have discussed this matter with concerned Nepalese authorities. The latest discussion took place on 20th March, 1975. The Government of Nepal have stated that no discrimination of any kind is made against non-citizen teachers who have been working in Nepal for many years past. This is also in keeping with the spirit of the 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

Loss due to Industrial Accidents

5778. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is suffering colossal losses as a result of high rate of industrial accidents;

(b) if so, the figures for major industries during the three years; and

(c) what steps have been taken/proposed to reduce the high rate of accidents in the selected industries with high incidence of accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information pertaining to the total loss due to accidents is not available However, as per latest information available with the Labour Bureau the number of fatal and non-fatal injuries in factories registered under the Factories Act 1948 during the years 1970 to 1972 is given below:—

Year	Injuries due to accidents		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1	2	3	4
1970	613 (0.05)	287,460 (23.56)	288,173 (23.61)
1971 (P)*	634 (0.05)	324,845 (26.45)	325,180 (26.50)
1972 (P)†	647 (0.05)	280,525 (22.16)	281,172 (22.21)

(P)—Provisional.

*—Excludes information in respect of Manipur.

†—Excludes information in respect of Kerala and Manipur.

NB—Figures in bracket indicate the frequency rates as per one lakh mandays worked.

(c) The safety requirements laid down in the Factories Act, 1948 and State Factory Rules framed thereunder are being enforced, constantly reviewed, enlarged and improved upon wherever necessary. Safety training and education is also being imparted through the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institutes and the National Safety Council.

Supply of Zinc Dross by Rourkela Steel Plant

MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an award of a contract for supply of Zinc Dross to a party by Rourkela Steel Plant which did not submit tender; and

(b) if so, the amount of the order involved and under what circumstances it was negotiated without tender from the party in the usual course?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Zinc Dross has been sold to two parties at a price of Rs 10,650 per tonne ex-Calcutta and exclusive of sales tax. One party took 150 tonnes and the other 10 tonnes Since the plant was not successful in disposal of specific quantities by tender because of wide fluctuations in market price, it decided to sell this product at a fixed price in the same manner in which miscellaneous products and industrial and melting scrap are sold offering the material to all parties willing to lift it at that price.

Employment at Rourkela Steel Plant

5780. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an agreement with the labour-union a large number of people were recruited to the Steel Plant at Rourkela and a few thousands got promotion; and

(b) if so, the exact number of both and the amount of money involved therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accident at Khetri Copper Complex

5781. SHRI BASHWESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether a fatal accident took place on the 5th January, 1975 in the Mining area of Khetri Copper Complex and whether it was reported to the Director General of Mines Safety and other authorities as per Mines Act,

(b) if not, whether management of Khetri Copper Complex has violated the provisions of the Mines Act; and

(c) what action is proposed for such a serious violation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A fatal accident occurred on 5th February, 1975 and not on 5th January, 1975 as stated in the question, in the Khetri Copper Mine of M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. and this was intimated on the very date to the Joint Director of Mines Safety, Ajmer.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Furnace damaged in Khetri Copper Complex

5782. Shri BASHWESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether brick lining in the Flash furnace has been damaged necessitating shut down of the Furnace and the Smelter Plant of Khetri Copper Complex;

(b) whether besides the above fact, management of Khetri Copper Complex proposed to shut down the smelter plant as concentrate was not available for feeding it at required capacity; and

(c) whether Khetri Mine is also under shut down, if so, the period for the shut down and reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) and (b) It is not a fact that the Smelter Plant at Khetri has been shut-down because of damage to the brick lining or non-availability of copper concentrates. The trial production at the Smelter at Khetri commenced in November, 1974 and the Plant was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 5th February, 1975 Ever since commissioning, the plant is working satisfactorily. In fact, during the month of March, 1975, a record production of 1017 tonnes of blister copper was achieved at the Khetri Smelter compared to 419 tonnes in the month of February and 803 tonnes in the month of January, 1975.

(c) No, Sir.

Reimbursement of claims by C.G.H.S. beneficiaries for treatment in Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi

5783. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of reimbursement of claims by C G H.S. beneficiaries for treatment at the Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi are pending with the Government for long,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) the time which is likely to be taken to finalise the claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, was not charging C G.H S beneficiaries for tests, investigations and treatment earlier But from 25th March, 1973, the Institute started charging for the cost of antigens The C G H S authorities sought some clarification in this regard, which has since been given. The pending reimbursement claims are now being settled.

Payment to Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi for treatment of C G H S. beneficiaries

5784. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of drawing up of schedule of rates to be paid by Government to the Patel

Chest Institute, New Delhi for treatment of CGHS beneficiaries has been under its consideration since long;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to expedite the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE). (a) to (c). The Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, was not charging CGHS beneficiaries for tests, investigations and treatment earlier. But from 25th March, 1973, the Institute started charging for the cost of antigens. The CGHS authorities sought some clarification in this regard, which has since been given. The pending reimbursement claims are now being settled.

Allotment of lands to widows of Gallantry Award Winners

3785. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured that the allotment of land and other benefits granted to the widows of martyrs in general and posthumous Award Winning martyrs in particular, who laid down their lives for the defence of the motherland in the 1971 war have actually been implemented;

(b) if so, the names of the widows of the Gallantry Award Winners and the number of widows of other martyrs who have been allotted land and other benefits during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 State-wise;

(c) whether any complaints regarding the non-fulfilment of these benefits has been received by the Government from any States; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints, alongwith the dates of receipt of complaints and the action taken by Government on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d) In so far as Central Government is concerned, the concessions admissible to the widows of martyrs in general and posthumous Award Winning martyrs in particular, under Central Government Schemes, have been given in all cases, Allotment of land in all these cases is actually done by the State Government under their rules by officers at the District and lower levels.

Complaints regarding non-fulfilment of any of these benefits are duly attended to and wherever they concern the State Govrnments, the complaints are passed on to the State Government authorities for suitable action.

Detailed information sought for in regard to the names, the numbers etc. of the recipients who have been allotted land and other benefits under the State Governments' schemes is not available; more so is the case in regard to nature of the complaints, their dates of receipt, action taken etc and the time and labour involved in collection of these details from the various authorities in the States will not be commensulaee with the results likely to he achieved

Employment given to ex-servicemen by Directorate of Resettlement

5786. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen who have been provided employment by the Directorate of Resettlement during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) the break-up of the figures, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of Ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate of Resettlement as on the 1st January of the years 1973, 1974 and 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) 8913.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) 1 Jan.'73 1 Jan'74 1 Jan'75
7492 15784 24157

Statement

State	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Andhra Pradesh	38	29	59
Assam	10	5	3
Bihar	41	37	51
Gujarat	33	22	29
Haryana	229	115	302
Himachal Pradesh	5	14	49
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	3
Kerala	49	24	37
Madhya Pradesh	9	21	15
Maharashtra	846	581	438
Manipur	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Karnataka	90	179	124
Nagaland	—	—	—
Orissa	9	7	2
Punjab	183	165	151
Rajasthan	24	57	15
Tamil Nadu	10	212	124
Tripura	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	158	145	131
West Bengal	250	153	87
Delhi	613	520	1105
Goa	2	3	—
Sikam	1	—	1
	2602	2290	2726
Para Military Forces	320	669	306
Total	2922	2959	3032

Facilities and Assistance to Gallantry Award Winners

5787. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various facilities and benefits available to the various war-time and peace-time Gallantry Award Winners, as appreciation of their services by the Central and State Governments as on the 31st January 1975; and

(b) whether the Central Government would ensure uniformity in such facilities and assistances all over the country, so that the limited financial resources of any State do not affect these facilities in his State, as compared to the better facilities enjoyed by his comrades in Arms, in the economically well off States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The receipients of gallantry awards of Vir Chakra and Ashoka Chakra series are given monetary allowances by the Central Government at the following rates:—

	Rs.
Param Vir Chakra	100/- p.m.
Each bar to Param Vir Chakra	40/- p.m.
Maha Vir Chakra	75/- p.m.
Each bar to Maha Vir Chakra	25/- p.m.
Vir Chakra	50/- p.m.
Each bar to Vir Chakra	20/- p.m.
Ashoka Chakra	90/- p.m.
Each bar to Ashoka Chakra	35/- p.m.

	Rs.
Kirti Chakra	65/- p.m.
Each bar to Kirti Chakra	20/- p.m.
Shaurya Chakra	40/- p.m.
Each bar to Shaurya Chakra	16/- p.m.

The allowance is admissible to the recipient of the award and on his death to his widow. When the award is made posthumously to a bachelor, the monetary allowance is paid to his father or mother. In case the posthumous awardee is a widower, the allowance is paid to his son below 18 years or unmarried daughter as the case may be.

In addition, all receipients of gallantry awards of Vir Chakra series also get some lump-sum cash rewards from the States/Union Territories to which they belong. After the Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971, some of the State Governments started giving cash rewards to the recipient of Ashoka Chakra series of awards, namely, Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra and awards of Sena, Nao Sena and Vayu Sena medals and mentioned in Despatches. A statement at Appendix 'A' indicating the existing scale of cash rewards given by the various State Governments etc., is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9405/75].

(b) The practice of giving cash rewards by the State Governments has been in existence ever since the awards of Vir Chakra series were instituted; the quantum of cash reward, however, varied from State to State. In 1963, efforts were made to bring about uniformity in the scale of cash rewards given by various State Governments etc., at the maximum level possible. As a matter of fact, uniformity to the scale of cash reward was achieved in majority of the cases as indicated in the statement at Appendix 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9405/75]. Subsequently, after the Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971, some of the State Governments again enhanced their rates unilaterally, as indicated in the statement at Appendix 'A'. Since the cash award, are *ex-gratia*, payments sanctioned by the State Governments out of their own revenues it will not be practicable to lay down any uniform scale of cash rewards to be adopted by all State Governments.

Normalisation of relations with Pakistan

5788. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the normalisation of relations with Pakistan; and

(b) the steps taken to restore diplomatic ties and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The House is aware that during the period from September to December, 1974 several agreements were signed with Pakistan in implementation of the Simla Agreement on such matters as postal and telecommunication links, shipping, travel and trade. A meeting on resumption of air links including over-flights held at Islamabad was inconclusive and the date for a second meeting on this subject is yet to be fixed. Generally, the space of normalisation of relations with Pakistan has slowed down as a result of Pakistan's propaganda campaign and actions on the issue of Kashmir since February, 1975. Pakistan Government has been clearly told that while India strongly feels that the Simla process should not be impeded and sincerely desires to continue the talks on the remaining normalisation measures, it is necessary for Pakistan to create a proper atmosphere conductive for constructive talks.

(b) In terms of the Simla Agreement it is necessary and desirable that some substance is given to implementation of normalisation measures before the question of resumption of diplomatic relations is taken up.

Measures for Industrial Peace

5789. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's call for industrial peace to woo foreign investment has yielded any results;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the measures envisaged to ensure industrial peace in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister has not made any call for Industrial Peace to woo foreign investment. The Prime Minister has, however, on numerous occasions emphasised the need for good industrial relations and maximising production. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the centre and in the States, continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages and maintain industrial peace through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Spindle Machine Stolen from Rourkela Steel Plant

5790. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2430 on tht 6th March, 1975 re: thefts at Rourkela Steel Plant and state:

(a) whether the missing Spindle was recovered from the house of a big Rourkela businessman some time ago and eight other businessmen have been arrested under MISA in this connection; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of R.P.F. Office, Assam from Shillong to Gauhati

5791 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund had decided to shift the Regional Provident Fund Office, Assam, from Shillong to Gauhati on the recommendation of the Regional Committee of that State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the revised instructions to postpone the shifting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) In the light of the representations received, the shifting of the Office has been temporarily stayed.

Payment of Low Wages to Coir Workers

5792. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the very low wages and the depressing living conditions of several lakhs of coir workers in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the working and living conditions of these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, State Governments are the "appropriate Governments" in so far as the employment in coir industry is concerned. According to available information, the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have added this employment to the Schedule under the Act and have also fixed minimum rates of wages.

Construction of Fishing Trawlers by Mazagon Dock Limited

5793 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fishing trawlers for which orders have been received by the Mazagon Dock Ltd, Bombay; and

(b) what progress has been made in the construction of these vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay, has at present orders for the construction of 11 Fishing Trawlers.

(b) Procurement of items of machinery & equipment etc for 7 Fishing Trawlers has already been initiated and, subject to *force majeure*, the first trawler out of these seven is expected to be delivered in November 1975 and thereafter one trawler every three month as per schedule

Detailed specifications, designs and workshop drawings for the remaining four fishing trawlers, which are to be constructed as per the design of an Italian Shipyard, have not yet been received by Mazagon Dock Ltd. Action for the construction of these four trawlers can be initiated only after the design, detailed specifications and the production & workshop drawings, etc, for these trawlers are received by the Company.

Bombay-Nasik Highway and Over-bridges at Asangaon, Umbarmal and Padali

5794 SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a reduction in the allocation of funds for the Bombay-Nasik (Agra Road) Highway during the current financial year,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress regarding the construction of over-bridges on this National Highway at Asangaon, Umbarmal and Padali which is to be done in cooperation with the Central Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI). (a) and (b) Presumably the Member has in mind the allocation of funds for National Highway No. 3 in Maharashtra for the year 1974-75, as funds for 1975-76 have yet to be allocated Out of a total sum of Rs 710 lakhs earmarked for National Highways in Maharashtra in 1974-75, the State Government asked for Rs 191 41 lakhs for National Highway No 3 in the State. Of this, a sum of Rs. 185.61 lakhs was found admissible and the same was allotted.

(c) Estimates for these bridges and their approaches have already been sanctioned. The construction work can be started only after the ques-

tion of apportionment of the shares of the cost of approaches to be borne by the Railway and Ministry of Shipping and Transport, raised by the Railways has been sorted out, for which necessary action has already been initiated.

Coverage of the Trade Development Authority under C G H S Scheme

5795. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Trade Development Authority under Ministry of Commerce is not covered under C G H S whereas the other Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies in Delhi are the members of this Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the criteria taken into consideration for bringing the employees of Trade Development Authority under the C G H S. beneficiary scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to paucity of funds, and the fact that there are at present many areas in Delhi/New Delhi yet to be covered by the Scheme where the Central Government employees reside, it has not been possible to extend C G H.S facilities to more Semi-Government/Autonomous Bodies.

(c) The Trade Development Authority have been included in the waiting list maintained of Autonomous Bodies/Semi-Government Organisations desirous of joining the C.G.H.S. They will be considered in their turn after the Central Government employees are covered under the Scheme, subject to availability of funds

Proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government declaring roads as National Highways

5796 SHRI G C DIXIT. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the roads in respect of which the Madhya Pradesh Government have put up a demand for declaring them as National Highways; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Presumably the Member is having in mind the routes proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government for inclusion in the N. H. System under the 5th Plan. These are indicated below:

List of Roads Proposed for Addition to National Highway System in Madhya Pradesh

Sl No.	Name of Road
(1)	Ajmer-Kota-Rajgarh-Biaora-Bhopal-Obaidullagarj-Hoshangabad-Betul-Nagpur.
(2)	Gwalior-Jhansi-Chhatarpur-Khajuraho-Panna-Satna-Rewa-Sidhu-Wanjhan-Pipri-Garhwa-Ranchi.
(3)	Allahabad-Rewa-Shahdol-Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur-Konta-Rajamundry.
(4)	Jabalpur-Mandla-Kawardha-Araug-Newapara-Behrampur.
(5)	Bilaspur-Ambikapur-Garhwa-Aurangabad-Patna.
(6)	Ahmedabad-Jhabua-Dhar-Indore-Bhopal-Sagar-Damoh-Jabalpur-Shahdol-Amarkantak-Jashpurnagar-Ranchi.
(7)	Varanasi-Pipri-Dhanwar-Ambikapur-Pathalgaon-Rajnandgaon-Durg-Rajnandgaon-Chandrapur-Khariar-Berhampur.
(8)	Behrampur (on National Highway 5)-Karker-Chandrapur—(on to National Highway 7
(9)	Jagdalpur on National Highway 43 to Nizamabad on National Highway 7 via Geedam and Bijapur
(10)	Kanpur-Banda-Mahoba-Chhatarpur-Sagar
(11)	Jhansi-Chhatarpur-Katni-Shahdol-Korba-Sohela
(12)	Ajmer-Chittor-Nimach-Mandsour-Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Jalgaon.
(13)	Jalgaon-Burhanpur-Khandwa-Hoshangabad-Piparia-Narsinghpur-Jabalpur.
(14)	Lakhnadon-Palari-Kachan-Ugli-Balaghat-Gondia-Arjuni.

Since no final decision about new additions to be made in the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan period has yet been taken, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the position about any road or roads in any particular State, including Madhya Pradesh, which could expect to be taken over as a National Highway during the 5th Plan period. This is dependent upon a number of factors, such as availability of resources vis-a-vis the extent to which a road satisfies the criteria laid down for the declaration of roads as National Highways, inter-se priority of individual schemes on an all India basis, etc.

सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

5797. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य में गत वर्ष की बाढ़ में क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए शीघ्र ही वित्तीय सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं , और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) से (ग) छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त राज्य सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए राज्यों को गैर-योजना केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत का सम्बन्ध है, 1974 में राज्य में बाढ़ द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को हुई क्षतियों की मरम्मतों के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 7 16 लाख रुपये का अनुमान भेजा है । इस में से केवल 4 75 लाख रुपये की राशि मरम्मतों के लिए स्वीकार्य समझी गई और उस राशि के अनुमान स्वीकृत कर दिए गये । 1974-75 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इन अनुमानों के लिए 2 71 लाख रुपये की राशि व्यय के लिए नियत की गई, और शेष राशि 1975-76 अर्थात चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इस के अतिरिक्त, 1974 से पूर्व बाढ़ से हुई क्षतियों की मरम्मत के लिए 1974-75 में 0. 64 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई ।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में औद्योगिक खनिजों का उपयोग

5798. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध औद्योगिक खनिजों का उस राज्य में ही उपयोग करने पर विचार कर रही है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में योजना सम्भवतः कब क्रियान्वित होगी ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में देश के अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण खनिज भन्डार है और यहां की खनिज सम्पदा का उपभोग केवल मध्य प्रदेश के ही परिणाम स्वरूप तथा खनन उद्योगों तक सीमित नहीं रखा जा सकता अपितु इसके अतिरिक्त इनका उपयोग निर्यात के लिए तथा समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में स्थित संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए भी करना होता है । जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश में ही भिलाई के ब्रह्मरा लौह अयस्क के परिष्करण के लिए कोकर कोयला बिहार क्षेत्र से लाना पड़ता है । फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश के जिन खनिज निक्षेपों का पहले से ही उसी राज्य में उपयोग या परिष्करण हो रहा है, वे निम्नलिखित है —

(i) भिलाई संयंत्र के राजहरा लौह अयस्क तथा नन्दिनी का चूना-पत्थर

(ii) कोरबा एल्यूमिनियम में फुटका-पहाड़ और अमरकंटक का बाक्साइट

(i) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलो, जैसे सतना में स्थानीय निक्षेपों पर आधारित कई पुराने सीमेंट कारखानो के अलावा, रायपुर के निकट स्थित मानधार का सीमेंट कारखाना, जो समीपवर्ती चूना पत्थर निक्षेपो पर आधारित है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों के खनन के लिए रायल्टी

5799. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खान संस्थानो द्वारा खनिज की रायल्टी की राशि अथवा अनुग्रह पूर्वक राशि को निर्धारित समय तक जमा करने के लिए उचित निर्देश देने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : इस प्रकार के निर्देशों की आवश्यकता नही है क्योंकि सभी राज्यो के पट्टाधारी जिनमे मध्य प्रदेश के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के खनन संस्थान भी शामिल है, अपने द्वारा खनित्र खनिजो पर, पट्टाशर्तों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित समय मे रायल्टी देने के लिए बाध्य है और यदि कोई पट्टाधारी नियत समय मे रायल्टी जमा नही करता तो राज्य सरकार को अधिकार है कि इस प्रकार की देय राशि को उसी प्रकार वसूल कर लिया जाए जैसे लगान की बकाया राशि को वसूल किया जाता है ।

Allegation against management of Rourkela Steel Plant

5800. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to certain allegations against management of Rourkela Steel Plant for giving orders to ITTO India Limited of Rourkela and whether they are enquiring into the allegation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAY) The attention of the Ministry has been drawn to certain allegations in this regard The relevant facts are being looked into

कलकत्ता स्थित किदरपुर गोदी में भारतीय जहाज को हुई क्षति

5801. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1975 के तृतीय सप्ताह मे कलकत्ता स्थित किदरपुर गोदी मे खड़े एक भारतीय जहाज मे आग लग गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस घटना से कितने कितने मूल्य की किस-किस चीज की क्षति हुई और

(ग) आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) जी, नही । परन्तु कलकत्ता पत्तन मे फरवरी 1975 के तीसरे सप्ताह मे एक बृटिश पोत "डोनेगल" मे आग लग गई ।

(ख) जहाज मे क्षतिग्रस्त माल मे, पटसन, चाय के बक्से, रद्दी अबरक तथा बैटरिया थी । क्षतिग्रस्त माल का मूल्य लगभग 30 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) आग लगने का कारण निश्चित नही किया जा सका है । परन्तु सभाव्य कारणो में से एक कारण फलका मे "नौवरक श्रमि। का सिगरेट पीना हो सकता है

Meeting of Oil producing and consuming Countries in Paris

5802. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and status of person, Government of India have sent to represent India at the meet of Oil Producing and Consuming Nations held in Par's on the 7th April, 1975;

(b) whether exchange of views was held between India and France on this subject before invitation was finally accepted; and

(c) the names of other countries with which India exchanged views on this subject in order to bring a consensus in this meet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The names and designation of the officials selected to represent India at the Paris meeting are given below.

1. Shri B. K. Sanyal, Secretary (ED) Ministry of External Affairs—Leader.

2 Shri K. G Vaidya, Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance—Member.

3. Shri A. S. Mehta, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals—Member.

4. Shri N K. Singh, Special Assistant to Minister of Commerce—Member.

5. Shri L. Mansingh, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Secretary of the Delegation.

6. Shri S. M. Hashmi, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of India, New York—Member.

7. Shri K. K. Bhargava, Counsellor, Embassy of India, Brussels—Member.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) We exchanged views with developing countries invited to the Paris meeting namely, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Algeria, Venezuela, Zaire and Brazil before the commencement of the Paris meeting.

Deaths on Ahmedabad-Bombay National Highway

5804. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths that have taken place on the Ahmedabad-Bombay National Highway on account of automobile accidents from 1st January 1974 to 28th February, 1975;

(b) the broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such fatal or serious road accidents and the results, if any, achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Change in Flow of Water into Sutlej

5805. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister ofs STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any possibility of change in the flow of water into the river Sutlej which feeds the Bhakra Complex has been noted by Government.

(b) if so, whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any

investigation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India in a part of Sutlej Catchment area in January-February, 1975 indicated an unusually heavy snow fall in that area. A number of avalanches upstream of Karcham in the Sutlej valley have brought down the snow to lower levels where melting is expected to be faster during the summer months, which may result in increased flow of water into Sutlej river.

Recognition of Medical College of North Bengal University

3806. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has withheld recognition to the Medical College of the North Bengal University;

(b) if so, on what grounds this has been done; and

(c) by what time this will be accorded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. HAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A medical qualification under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 is recognised on the recommendation of the Medical Council of India. The Council satisfies itself, about the adequacy of the standard of examination and the facilities for training available at an institution before it approves the institution and makes recommendation to the Central Government for recognition of the qualification.

2. The Council carried out the inspection of the North Bengal University Medical College, Rajaram Mohanpur, for the purpose, in March 1974 and forwarded a copy of its inspection report to the institution and the university for their observations. Further action will be taken as soon as these observations have been received.

लाजपत नगर में सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा

5807. श्री अम्बेश : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाजपतनगर नयी दिल्ली में एक ऐसी बस्ती है जो मंत्रालय की भूमि पर बसी है ;

(ख) क्या लाजपतनगर II नयी दिल्ली में ब्लाक 'बी' के मकान संख्या 133 और 136 के बीच और ब्लाक 'एच' के प्लाट संख्या 8 के समीप कुछ सरकारी भूमि खाली पड़ी है ;

क्या यह भूमि अभी तक न तो बेची गई है और न ही इन्हें किसी को अलाट किया गया है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये प्लाट अब किसके कब्जे में है; और

(घ) यदि इन पर किसी और का का कब्जा है तो सरकार उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भूमि-स्थल का निरीक्षण करने से पता लगा है कि 'बी' ब्लाक में संख्या 133 और 136 के कोई मकान नहीं हैं। लाजपतनगर II नई दिल्ली के ब्लाक सं० 'एच', प्लाट सं० 8 के आगे कोई खाली भूमि नहीं पाई गई है ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loss to Aluminium Corporation of India, Calcutta

5806. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the daily loss being suffered by the Aluminium Corporation of India, Calcutta due to a lock-out there;

(b) whether any negotiations were held between the Management and Labour leaders of the factory; and

(c) if so, the outcome of these negotiations and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The annual loss of production of aluminium metal as a result of lock-out of the Aluminium Corporation of India is about 8,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c) Government are not aware of the outcome of negotiations, of any, held by the Management of Aluminium Corporation of India with the labour leaders of the factory after the declaration of lock-out in September, 1973.

Concern of Afghanistan, India and Bangladesh over Sale of Arms by U.S.A. to Pakistan

5809. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan, India and Bangladesh are deeply concerned over the sale of arms to Pakistan by U.S.A.;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to take a concerted action against the war like attitude of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the broad features of such action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. All three countries have expressed concern at the resumption of supply of arms by USA to Pakistan

(b) and (c) The adverse effects of US arms supplies on Pakistan's attitude towards normalisation, on general stability in South Asia as well as on Pakistan's relations with its neighbours have been brought to the attention of the United States Government.

Sale of Sophisticated Planes and Lethal Weapons by Iran to Pakistan

5810. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has sold or is about to sell some sophisticated planes

and other lethal weapons to Pakistan and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether India has lodged a protest or propose to protest to Iran against such sale; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, keeping in view our protest to America for its sale of arms to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Government have seen press reports that about 50 F-5H aircraft belonging to Iran and 100 M-48 tanks formerly owned by Turkey and now being overhauled in Iran might be acquired by Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Government of India have informed governments of the countries concerned their views on acquisition by Pakistan of arms and sophisticated military equipment. It is well-known that military equipment of U.S origin cannot ordinarily be transferred without the concurrence of the U.S. Government.

Foreign Purchase and Indigenous Production of Arms by Pakistan

5811. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Pakistan's purchase of arms and from which countries and organisations these arms are purchased;

(b) the nature and extent of the indigenous production of arms by Pakistan; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen country's security?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are aware that U.S.A., China, France and some West Asian countries have been supplying arms to Pakistan. These supplies include tanks, Ack Ack guns, artillery, gunboats, Torpedo boats, submarines, helicopters and different types of aircraft Pakistan is known to be manufacturing small arms and various types of ammunition. The impact of such developments on our defence preparedness is fully taken into account while planning our defence measures.

Opening of a Bureau in New Delhi by "New China News Agency"

5812. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Hsia Chaolung that 'New China News Agency' intend to open a bureau in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government of India have not received any such proposal from the 'New China News Agency'. As such the question of reaction does not arise

Reappraisal of Foreign Policy towards West Asia

5813. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any re-thinking about the foreign policy of India due to the emergence of oil rich countries in West Asia; and

(b) if so, in what respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Ever since Independence, the Government of India have consistently followed a policy of friendship and co-operation with the countries of West Asia. This policy will now help in developing further the economic and technical co-operation between India and these countries. The Government of India is taking every possible step in that direction in the interest of peace and progress of the entire region.

Demand of Proportionate Cess Tax by West Bengal

5814. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government of West Bengal have demanded more than 11 crores of rupees as proportionate cess tax (road tax) realised by the Government of India for using its roads within the State, particularly in the Coal belt areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): No such proposal has been received so far.

Extension of N.H. No. 31 from Siliguri to Darjeeling

5815. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sanctioned the scheme to extend the National Highway No. 31 from Siliguri to Darjeeling making that portion of the road as No. 31B; and

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the project and the amount sanctioned so far and when the proposed construction for extension of the road will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No final decision about new additions to be made to the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan period has yet been taken. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage which roads would be taken over as new National Highways during this period.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of North Bengal

5816. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has made any recent study in the districts of North Bengal, namely Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and have found substantial deposits of copper, lead, quartz and other minerals;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any further study has been made in the vicinity of Gorubathan in the District of Darjeeling where an earlier study revealed thick deposits of minerals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As a result of the surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India in recent years in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Districts of West Bengal, 0.39 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore in Gorubathan area; about 15 million tonnes of class III-II category coal in Bagrakote area in Darjeeling district; and 243 million tonnes of Dolomite in Jsinti area of Jalpaiguri district have been estimated. No mineral deposit has so far been located in Cooch Behar district, which is entirely covered with alluvium. Detailed investigation is continuing for regional assessment of the lead-zinc ore de-

posit, located in Gorubathan area of Darjeeling district.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange to Irano-Hind Shipping Company Ltd.

5817. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been sanctioned by the Union Government to the Irano-Hind Shipping Company Ltd.; and

(b) if so, an account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Government have sanctioned the release of free foreign exchange equivalent to Iranian Riyals 2,30,75,000 in favour of Shipping Corporation of India to enable them to acquire 6615 shares of the Irano Hind Shipping Co. Ltd. at a par value of Iranian Riyals 5000 for each share.

Fifth Plan Target of Birth-Rate

5818. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is quite optimistic regarding Planning Commission's Fifth Plan target of bringing down the birth rate;

(b) if so, the factors on which this optimum is based; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry considered Fifth Plan target as unrealistic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). It is too early to predict whether the target set on the Fifth Plan will be achieved or not. However, concerted efforts are being made, within the constraints of the available resources for the intensification of the programme to achieve the target already set to bring down the birth rate to 30 per thousand population by the end of the Fifth Plan i.e. by 1972-79.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit to India by President of Afghanistan

5819. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of Afghanistan paid a visit to India recently;

(b) whether U.S. decision to lift the embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan figured in the talks with him;

(c) whether his talks also covered the international situation and developments in the region; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c) Yes Sir

(d) These subjects have been referred to in the Joint Communique, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library

Purchase of Jaguar Aircraft from Britain

5820 SHRI P GANGADEB.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had entered into any deal with the British Aircraft Corporation for the purchase of Jaguar Strike Aircraft;

(b) if so, whether the deal has been bogged down;

(c) whether British Government had refused to give credit on easy terms to the Indian Government; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As no final decisions have been taken in this matter it will not be in public interest to give any details

दिल्ली से तथा दिल्ली के लिए बसें

5821. श्री अन्वेश : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से किन किन स्थानों एवं राज्यों के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें चलती हैं;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक स्थान को कितनी बसें जाती हैं,

(ग) किन किन स्थानों एवं राज्यों से दिल्ली के लिए बसें चलती हैं,

(घ) हर राज्य से कितनी बसें दिल्ली आती हैं, और

(ङ) उक्त समझौते से दिल्ली को कितनी मासिक आय होती है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० एल० त्रिवेदी) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

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Non-Stoppage of D.T.C. Buses at Thermal Power House Bus Stand Badarpur

5822. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headmaster, Government Adult Higher Secondary School, Badarpur and Supdt. Thermal Power House, Badarpur, New Delhi have several times written to the Traffic Manager, D.T.C. New Delhi stating that the D.T.C. buses do not stay at the stand of the above power house when they are on way to Delhi, after 6 p.m. and students, teachers and power house employees have to waste hours together daily and face many difficulties; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The Thermal Power House, Badarpur, is served by route No. 18A operated by private buses under D.T.C. operation and Inter-State route No. 42 operated by DTC from Delhi to Faridabad. During the last three months, no complaint has been received that buses on either of the above routes do not stop at the above Power House bus stand. However, during the said period, some complaints about non-stoppage of private buses at other bus stands on the routes were received. After verification of the complaints, penalities were imposed on the owners of the private buses in thirteen cases.

Number of Employees in Ministry of Shipping and Transport

5823. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I, II, III and IV employees in his Ministry/ Department;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees out of the above; and

(c) the number of posts, category-wise referred for conversion into general vacancy during the last three years for want of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Bill for Providing Equal Pay for Equal Work for Women

5824. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. C DAGA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1507 on the 27th February, 1975 regarding Bill for providing equal pay for equal work for women and state when such a Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Action for drafting a Bill on the subject has already been initiated. The Bill will be introduced as early as possible.

Campaign to improve functioning of Hospitals of the Country

5625. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI P S. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Ministry have launched any campaign to improve the functioning of the Hospitals under it;

(b) whether Government have received complaints from patients of lack of professionalism among a section of the doctors and general decline in the upkeep of the hospitals, and

(c) if so, the outlines of the programme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) So far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned, the steps taken are indicated in the Statement attached. Health being a State subject, the State Governments have been requested to launch a campaign for improvement in the functioning of the hospitals.

Statement

Statement indicating the steps taken to improve the working of Central Government hospitals.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning constituted a group to go into the question of re-organisation of Administrative and other arrangements in Willingdon Hospital and Safdarjang Hospital to:

(a) consider the question of decentralisation of the Administration Divisions in both the hospitals in the interest of better supervision and greater efficiency;

(b) suggest re-diployment of the administrative staff in different wings of the hospitals.

Based on the main recommendations of the group the following instructions have been issued:

1 A Hospital Management Committee should be formed in Safdarjang Hospital and Willingdon Hospital to discuss and formulate major policy decisions

2 Steps should be taken to ensure proper cleanliness and sanitation of General Areas of Hospitals such as OPD, Emergency, Casualty Block etc etc

3 To maintain the efficient working of the Operation Theatre it should be ensured that all the Emergency drugs are always in stock.

4. As the medicines and other stores which are in the hospital, are meant for use for the benefit of the entire hospital as a whole, except for certain instruments and equipments which have been obtained for a particular department, it should be ensured that all other stores equipment remain in a common pool and issued to any department whenever they are requisitioned for their use.

5. A policy should be jointly evolved by the two hospitals regarding purchases of food articles, dis-

patch of prepared food from kitchen to wards and distribution to patients under supervision so that the food can reach the patients as hot as possible.

Besides, Health Secretary paid surprise visits to Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals on the 10th and 15th March, 1975 respectively. More incognito visits by the Union Minister and Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning and other Senior Officials of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning are planned.

Non-Availability of 'Locula' in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

5826. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Locula' is not available with the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries for the last several months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) M/s. East India Pharmaceuticals, Calcutta, whose proprietary product "Locula 20 per cent" is, did not supply in bulk to the C.G.H.S. the required quantity of this item.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के अन्तर्गत पाली जिले में सड़कों का निर्माण तथा पाली का माउन्ट आबू रोड का विकास करना

5827. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में कौन कौन सी सड़कें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के अन्तर्गत आती हैं तथा वे सड़कें कहां से आरम्भ होकर कहां समाप्त होती हैं; और

(ख) क्या पाली से माउन्ट आबू तक की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसका विकास कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) और (ख). जिला पाली से होकर इस समय कोई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं गुजरता और न पाली —माउन्ट आबू रोड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का ही कोई प्रस्ताव है। यह एक राज्य सड़क है तथा राजस्थान सरकार इसके विकास से मुख्य रूप से सम्बन्धित है।

कश्मीर समझौते के बारे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा विरोध

5828. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1975 में किए गए कश्मीर समझौते के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान ने भारत को एक विरोध पत्र भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने उसका उत्तर दे दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा भेजा गया विरोध पत्र सिमला समझौते की भावना के प्रतिकूल है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : (क) से (ग) . हमारे साथ किये पत्र-व्यवहार में पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कश्मीर के बारे में अपने पूर्व-परिचित मत को दुहराया है जो कि सं युक्त राष्ट्र के प्रस्तावों पर आधारित है। एक ओर तो उन्होंने यह तर्क देने की कोशिश की है कि लेख अब्दुल्ला से हुए समझौते से उनके मामले को कोई हानि नहीं है और दूसरी ओर वे कहते हैं कि यह बातचीत शिमला समझौते के प्रतिकूल है।

पाकिस्तान के दावे को स्पष्ट रूप से अस्वीकार करते हुए भारत सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में यह उल्लेख किया है कि लेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ बातचीत पूरी तरह से भारत का अन्दरूनी मामला है और उनके साथ किये गये समझौते से किसी भी तरह शिमला समझौते का उल्लंघन नहीं होता। यथार्थ में, नियन्त्रण रेखा के पार से पाकिस्तान द्वारा जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में हड़ताल और आन्दोलन का आह्वान स्वयं ही शिमला समझौते का उल्लंघन है और इस बात को सरकारी तौर पर पाकिस्तान सरकार की जानकारी में लाया गया है।

Alleged Vasectomy Operations Performed on Unmarried Youths in Haryana

5829. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry about eighty unmarried youths of 15 to 20 years of age who were taken to Kharkhoda town in Haryana in October, 1974 with the temptation of employment but the doctors of Family Planning Department forcibly performed vasectomy operation on them; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by Government thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) On enquiry the report was found to be baseless.

Procurement of Arms and Ammunitions from Indian Army by Chambal Valley Dacoits

5830 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chambal Valley dacoits get their arms and ammunitions from the Indian army,

(b) whether most of the arms were purchased by the dacoits during the Indo-Pak war of 1971; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A rigid system of daily accounting of arms and ammunition held by the units, is followed in the Army. Therefore, it would not be normally possible for undesirable elements to obtain weapons from Army sources. However, the Central Bureau of Investigation, in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Police and the Army authorities, are investigating into this matter.

Malaria Patients in the Capital

5831. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI N K. SANGHI.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme was formulated to first assess the magnitude of the problem and keep a regular check on houses regarding the incidence of malaria in the Capital,

(b) if so, the facts regarding the number of patients afflicted from malaria in the Capital during the year 1974-75; and

(c) whether there was any shortage of quinine or tablets having quinine contents in the Capital during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING) (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE): (a) The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched to eradicate malaria from the country In so far as Delhi is concerned, at present particular emphasis is being laid on intensive detection of cases from houses hospitals and dispensaries.

(b) 12163 malaria cases were detected during the calendar year 1974.

(c) At present quinine and quinine preparations are not being used for anti-malaria purposes There was a shortage of some of the proprietory anti-malarial drugs in the market. However, there was no shortage of anti-malarial drugs with the Anti-Malaria Organization in Delhi.

Visit to India by Prince Charles of U.K.

5832. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Prince Charles, heir apparent to the British throne visited India recently;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) whether Government have extended an invitation to the Prince for making an official visit to India, and if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) the expected date by which such a visit is likely to take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) Yes Sir Prince Charles visited New Delhi as guest of the Government of India for two-days on 20th and 21st February, 1975 on his way to Nepal to attend the Coronation

(c) Yes Sir

(d) It is hoped that the visit may take place some time in the autumn of this year

Declaring Navasari City of Gujarat as Cholera stricken Area

5833 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Navasari City and surrounding regions in South Gujarat were declared recently as cholera-stricken areas;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No. According to available information no incidence of cholera from the Navasari City of Gujarat has been reported in the recent past.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Abolition of Post of Prosecution Supervisor at Calcutta Port

5834. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Prosecution Supervisor created by the Calcutta Port Commissioner under Resolution number 542 of 1960 had been abolished on the 6th April, 1974;

(b) if so, the name of the Prosecution Supervisor/Supervisors;

(c) whether in 1960 Calcutta Port Commissioner had submitted in reply to the questionnaire by the Wage Board that no change in the post of Prosecution Supervisor was necessary as it was running in a satisfactory way; and

(d) if so, the reasons for abolishing the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The post has been abolished with effect from 1st August, 1974.

(b) The post was held by one Shri Sunil Kumar Ghosh from the beginning.

(c) Calcutta Port Trust have reported that this was not so.

(d) For the sake of interchangeability the Calcutta Port Trust abolished the post and created a post of Commercial Supervisor on equivalent scale of pay in lieu thereof.

Decline in Gross Tonnage of Coastal Shipping

5835. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the decline in the gross tonnage of coastal shipping during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether India will have to wind up coastal shipping altogether if the present rate of decline persists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The operative tonnage on the coast during the last thre years was as follows:—

As on	GRT (in lakhs)
1-1-73	2.01
1-1-74	2·20
1-1-75	2 79

It will be noted that there has been no decline in the last three years but there has been over the years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Zero-Growth of Population

5836. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 248 on the 6th March, 1975 regarding Fifth Plan outlay for Health and Family Planning and state the total resources

requirements for zero growth of population to be achieved in this country, other factors being even over a period of five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): The demographic characteristics such as the age structure, marital status etc of the country's population is such that even if unlimited resources were to be available it will not be possible to achieve zero population growth within a period of five years.

Resentment by various countries against arms supplies by U.S.A. to Pakistan

5837 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have raised their voice against the resumption of arms supplies by the United States to Pakistan; and

(b) the reaction of United States thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Governments of Bangladesh and Afghanistan have made critical statements officially against the resumption of U.S arms supplies to Pakistan. In several other countries including USSR and Yugoslavia, organs of public opinion have expressed concern at the consequences of American arms supply to Pakistan.

Production of Manganese Ore in Kerala

5838. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the measures being adopted to increase the production of manganese ore in the areas of Kerala where the exploitation thereof has already been undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): It has been ascertained from the Indian Bureau of Mines that there are no manganese ore mines in Kerala State reporting production.

Application of E.P.F. Act to Rubber Plantation

5839. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Act is applicable to rubber plantations;

(b) if so, whether plantation Workers are also getting benefit under the said Act; and

(c) the total amount from the workers deposited under the above Act in rubber plantations from 1972-73 to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b) Yes

(c) A sum of Rs 124.27 lakhs has been received as Provident Fund contributions from April, 1972 to December, 1974.

Steel Billet Project in Kerala

5840. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Industrial Development Corporation has a proposal to set up a steel billet project in the State, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir A Letter of Intent was granted to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation on 5-2-1975 for setting up an electric furnace unit at Alleppey to manufacture 18,000 tonnes of mild and alloy steel ingots/billets per annum The project is proposed to be implemented in the joint sector

Allocation of Iron and Steel to Kerala

5841. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity with value of iron and steel allocated from Central sources to Kerala during 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74;

(b) the quantity with value of iron and steel proposed to be allocated to Kerala during the current year; and

(c) to what extent it will ensure easy supply of iron and steel to common consumers in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The particulars regarding quantity and value of iron and steel supplied to Kerala during 1973-74 and 1974-75 are as under:—

	1973-74	1974-75
Quantity Approx.	46,390 M/Tons	68,199 M/Tons
Value	Rs. 5,56,68,000/-	Rs. 8,86,58,700/-

(b) and (c). Under the present system of distribution of steel, there is no Statewise allocation. Despatches are made after taking into account the availability in a particular period, the end use for which the steel is required and the competing demands.

At present there is adequate availability of most categories of iron and steel In view of this, the consumers in Kerala, as in other parts of the country, are not likely to face any problem of inadequacy in supply.

Purchase of materials from Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd.

5842 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has purchased any materials from Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited,

(b) if so, the materials purchased;

(c) total value of each material so purchased;

(d) whether these purchases were made through contractors.

(e) if so, who are those contractors; and

(f) what were the terms of various contracts?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Shortage of Ferro-manganese and Ferro-silicon in Steel Plants

5843 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel plants in the country are currently faced with serious shortage of Ferro-manganese and Ferro-silicon;

(b) whether, as a result of this shortage, some of the steel plants are likely to be closed down and some may have to stagger production; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Some shortage of ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon has been lately experienced by the Steel Plants.

(b) No Sir

(c) While the installed capacity of plants producing ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon is much in excess of the internal demand, production has fallen short due to severe power cuts in several States Government of India have approached the concerned State Governments to improve the supply of power to the ferro alloy plants As a result, the position regarding supply of ferro-silicon has already eased

Outflow of foreign exchange and terms of collaboration agreements for construction of ships

5844 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1573 on the 27th February, 1975 regarding Construction of ships with foreign collaboration and state:

(a) the main features of the terms of collaboration agreements between the Public Sector Shipyards and the foreign collaborators with particular reference to payment of royalties and technical fees; and

(b) the total foreign exchange outflow on account of collaboration todate since the signing of the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Copper produced by Hindustan Copper Corporation

5845 SHRI HARI SINGH

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no buyers for copper produced by Hindustan Copper Corporation, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No, Sir The copper metal produced by Hindustan Copper Limited is being sold to Government Departments and other actual users.

(b) Does not arise

Loss due to lock-out in Cochin Shipyard

5846. SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been lock-out in Cochin Shipyard for sometime in the second week of February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the total loss suffered on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir. No lock out was declared by the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. However, one of the contractors engaged by the Shipyard for construction of Docks and Quays had locked out his establishment at the Shipyard site for 19 days, following the sudden stoppage of work by his workers on 30-1-75.

(b) There has been no material loss to Cochin Shipyard Ltd. on this account but the construction programme of Docks and Quays has been adversely affected to some extent.

Research on trachoma vaccine by Dr. Rajendra Prasad Institute of Opthalmic Sciences

5847. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work has been carried out in the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Institute of Opthalmic Sciences on a trachoma Vaccine;

(b) whether any trachoma vaccine has been found in U.S.; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and whether the same has been effective in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). No, but Dr. Rajendra Prasad Institute of Opthalmic Sciences conducted studies on vaccine supplied by Seatlle University, U.S.A. The vcacine was found effective only to a limited extent in India, as in other parts of the world.

Expansion of medical facilities in Government Hospitals of Delhi

5848. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether indoor medical facilities in the Government hospitals in Delhi are inadequate and insufficient;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that patients in serious condition have to wait for weeks for admission in Government hospitals due to lack of bed facility; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to expand the existing medical facilities including the bed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). Although the medical facilities in Delhi are far better than the rest of the country, having a bed population ratio of 2.5 per 1000 against the national average of 0.49 per thousand, there is always scope for improvement. About 2500 beds are to be added in the Capital in the Fifth Plan period.

Increase in unemployed persons

5849. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed on the live registers of the employment exchanges has been steadily increasing;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed both educated and uneducated in

the various employment exchanges of the country on the 31st March, 1973; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The available information relates to job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges all of whom are not necessarily unemployed Their number has been on the increase.

(b) the number of job-seekers (both educated and uneducated) on the live registers of employment exchanges as on 31st March, 1973 was 72.09 lakhs.

(c) Government have been making every effort to provide increasing number of employment opportunities to the unemployed through various sectoral programmes included in the various Five Year Plans Besides, Government have also implemented, during recent years, a number of special schemes designed to create employment opportunities for all categories of job-seekers

During 1971-72, a Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was initiated to provide work for 1000 persons on an average in rural areas in each district During the same year, a special centrally sponsored scheme for the benefit of educated employed persons was also started. In 1972-73, another programme, namely Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories was formulated with a provision of Rs 27 crores on the understanding that the States would mobilise additional resources to an equal extent. Further, in 1973-74, the Government formulated Half-a-Million Jobs programme with a view to generating employment and self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed persons.

In the Fifth Plan care has been taken to undertake employment intensive schemes, as rationalised and suitably integrated with sectoral development programmes, so that more systematic and sustained work can be done in accordance with an overall strategy.

In 1974-75, an Employment Promotion Programme with a thrust on self-employment was taken up. The main object of this programme was to create productive and self-generating employment with minimum investment of Government funds on training and for seed capital/margin money, etc. Under this programme the requisite technical knowhow to the entrepreneurs aspiring to take up self-employment ventures and assistance for infrastructure development such as, industrial estates and consultancy services are also provided. So far, schemes with a total outlay of Rs 22.9 crores having an employment potential of 1 42 lakhs have been sanctioned.

Supply of aeroplanes and arms by Arab and European countries to Pakistan

5850. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report to the effect that some Arab and European countries have agreed to supply aeroplanes and other arms to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports in this regard but have no authentic information to coroborate them

(b) It is our view that a further rearming of Pakistan, will retard the process of normalisation of relations between the two countries and also lead to an arms race in the Subcontinent. However all such developments are taken into consideration in planning our defence measures.

Production capacity of steel plants

5851. SHRI S. N. MISHRA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the full production capacity of steel plants in the country;

(b) the names of the plants which are working to their full capacity and the names of plants which are not running to their full capacity together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The annual installed capacity of the integrated steel plants in the country in terms of ingot steel and saleable steel is given below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Plant	Installed capacity	
	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel
Bhilai	2500	1965
Durgapur	1600	1239
Rourkela	1800	1225
TISCO	2000	1500
IISCO	1000	800

Only few units of Bokaro Steel Plant have been commissioned so far.

(b) None of these plants is presently working to its full installed capacity, though the production of saleable steel at TISCO and Bhilai Steel Plant in 1974-75 was approximately 97.4 per cent and 86.2 per cent of the installed capacity respectively. The lower utilization of capacity at the plants during the last few years has been due to a variety of reasons differing from plant to plant and often from year to year. Broadly speaking, the main factors were: unsatisfactory working of coke oven batteries; back-log of maintenance/inadequate maintenance leading to equipment troubles and breakdowns; collapse of the steel melting shop roof of Rourkela Steel Plant in July, 1971, affecting the operation of the entire steel plant for several months; inadequate replacement, repairs and maintenance programmes in IISCO; disturbed industrial relations, particularly in the Durgapur Steel Plant and IISCO and to some extent in the Rourkela Steel Plant; power restrictions/failures and, in 1973-74, severe power cuts/interruptions; inadequate availability of coal and serious dislocation in rail movement on account of intermittent slowdown and industrial unrest in the Railways. In 1974-75, the production at these plants had to be regulated and kept low during the months, April—June, 1974 with a view to conserving stocks of raw materials, first on account of the possibility of the strike by the Railway employees and then on account of the strike itself and its after-math. Another factor which affected production was the shortage in the supply of power from the D.V.C for the steel plants as well as the coal washeries till about the middle of August, 1974 There were also severe restrictions on the supply of power from the State Electricity Board to the Rourkela Steel Plant In addition, there were difficulties in regard to the full supply of coking coal during certain periods, affecting the rate of coke oven pushing

(c) The short-term and long-term steps taken to improve production at the steel plants are briefly indicated below:—

(i) Close and constant liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Energy, authorities of the DVC and the State Governments concerned to ensure maximum supply of power to the steel plants. Similar liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Railways to ensure satisfactory movement by rail of essential inputs and finished goods and with the Department of Coal in regard to the production and supply of coking coal.

(ii) In the case of H.S.L. Plants, long-term measures include the provision of balancing

facilities required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities; capital programmes involving additions, replacements etc.; improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability and planned procurement of spares and refractories and other essential materials. To meet coke shortage, an additional half-coke oven battery has been set up at Rourkela and additional coke-oven battery at Bhilai and half-coke oven battery at Durgapur are being set up. Repairs to and rebuilding of old batteries are also being undertaken. Concerted efforts continue to be made to improve industrial relations and to enlist the co-operation of workers in maximising production

(iii) For IISCO a rehabilitation programme is under way to enable the plant to reach its rated capacity by 1976 It covers repairs to rebuilding of coke oven batteries, repairs to open hearth furnaces and converters, improvement of raw material handling facilities, modernisation of rolling stock etc.

(iv) TISCO has also undertaken a programme of rebuilding of their old coke-oven batteries The old boilers have been replaced. Their colliery expansion project is progressing

Benefits of Industrial Disputes Act to employees of Pharmaceutical and allied industries

5852. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to give job security by extending the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act by amending Sections 2(s) of the Act to the Medical and Sales Representatives Working in the Pharmaceutical and allied industries;

(b) whether Government are aware that the management of those Industries are depriving the statutory benefits in the form of Bonus and Dearness Allowances to the field personnel; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to redress the Genuine Grievances of the above class of workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The question of giving benefits under various labour laws to some categories of Medical and Sales representatives is under active consideration of Government.

Employment Exchanges

5853 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges in the country, State-wise, with location and with particular reference to District Purulia of West Bengal

(b) the number of persons registered in each employment exchange during the year 1973-74 and the persons provided with employment through the employment exchange during the same period; and

(c) the actions taken by the Ministry to ensure employment through the exchange programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The total number of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31-12-1974 was 481 State-wise distribution of the number of Employment Exchanges and their locations is contained in Statements I

and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9406/75]

(b) Available information is contained in Statements III and IV laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See No. LT-9406/75*].

(c) Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 25 or more workers in the private sector are obliged to notify their vacancies (with certain exemptions) to the concerned Employment Exchanges. In the matter of recruitment, while the private sector employers are not under any statutory obligation to fill vacancies through the Employment Exchanges, instructions have been issued to Employment Exchanges to use persuasive methods to ensure better utilisation of Employment Exchanges by private employers.

In the case of public sector, however, all vacancies (except those filled through the Union Public Service Commission etc.) arising under the Central Government offices/establishments, irrespective of their nature and/or duration are required to be filled through the Employment Exchanges under instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Department of Personnel. The instructions also make it incumbent for all quasi-Government institutions and public sector undertakings to fall in line with Central Government establishments. Similar instructions have also been issued by most of the State Governments.

Manufacture of H.S. 748 Plane on Commercial Scale

5854. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aironautics Limited has developed a freighter version of the Avro H. S. 748 at Kanpur and decision has also been taken to manufacture the aircraft on commercial scale; and

(b) if so, whether there is any dependency regarding its production on foreign raw materials and components and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) HAL have developed a freighter version of HS-748 aircraft. A decision has been taken to establish production of military freighters at Kanpur.

(b) In the absence of indigenous availability of aricraft quality raw materials as well as some of the accessories, components and system, all aircraft produced by HAL contain a percentage of imported raw materials and components Exact percentage of imported materia's varies from aircraft to aircraft. In the case of HS-748 aircraft now under production, the percentage of imported components is between 50 to 60 per cent.

Building of cargo ships for Shipping Corporation of India by Garden Reach Workshop

5855 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Garden Reach Workshop has undertaken to build 6 cargo ships for Shipping Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the percentage of indigenous contents of these vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. has undertaken

to build 8 cargo ships of 26000 D.W.T. capacity each for the Mogul Lines Ltd., a sister concern of the Shipping Corporation of India.

(b) If the steel required for the construction of these vessels is found indigenously, the overall indigenous content of these ships is expected to be of the order of about 80 per cent. In actual practice, however, sizeable quantity of the shipbuilding quality steel required for the construction of these ships may have to be imported due to indigenous nonavailability. These vessels have been designed indigenously and will be using indigenous main propulsion engines. Diesel generating sets and Deck machinery etc.

Fall in gold production at Kolar Mines

5856. SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Gold Mine Workers' Union has urged Government to institute an enquiry into the fall in gold production at Kolar Mines; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Bharat Gold Mines Workers' Union has recently made representations in which they have, *inter alia*, mentioned regarding fall in production of gold at Bharat Gold Mines. It has urged Government to institute an enquiry into the working of the undertaking.

(b) On account of gradual depletion of ore reserves, severe rock bursts and various other reasons, the production at Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been declining for a number of years. The problems connected with the fall in production have been receiving the attention of the Government and the Company. Various steps have been taken to arrest the fall, and increase the production of other mines.

हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड, खेतड़ी में कर्मचारियों को बिना कारण बताये नौकरी से बर्खास्त करना

5857. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड, खतड़ी के अध्यक्ष और प्रबन्ध निदेशक कर्मचारियों को बिना कारण बताये नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर देते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों को नौकरी की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) कतिपय वर्गों पर लागू कम्पनी के नियमों के अनुसार, प्रबन्धकों को बिना कारण बताए सेवायें समाप्त करने के लिए स्वनिर्णय का अधिकार प्राप्त है । इन नियमों का उपयोग वर्षों में किन्हीं एकाध मामलों में ही किया गया है । ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है जब कम्पनी के नियमों तथा सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी की सेवा शर्तों को भंग करके किसी कर्मचारी की सेवाओं को समाप्त किया गया हो ।

वर्ष 1974–75 में विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों पर हुआ व्यय

5858. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75 में विदेशों में भारत के प्रत्येक दूतावास पर कितना खर्च हुआ है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1974-75 का व्यय लेखा अभी सुलभ नहीं है। लेकिन, विभिन्न देशों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों के अन्तिम अनुमानित व्यय (अनुदान) से सम्बद्ध एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 940 75]

उदयपुर काटन मिल्स, उदयपुर में श्रमिक अशान्ति

5859. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उदयपुर काटन मिल्स, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के श्रमिकों की कुछ मांगों के कारण गत कुछ दिनों से वहां श्रमिक अशान्ति है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण उत्पन्न करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) यह मामला अनिवार्यतः राज्य कार्य क्षेत्र में आता है।

हिन्दुस्तान एल्युमीनियम कारपोरेशन रेणुकूट में एल्युमीनियम का उत्पादन

5860. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एल्युमीनियम कारपोरेशन, रेणुकूट, मिर्जापुर में 1974 में एल्युमीनियम के उत्पादन में कमी के बिजली की कमी के अतिरिक्त अन्य कारण क्या है,

(ख) क्या प्रबन्धकों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच सम्बन्ध काफी खराब होने के कारण वहां उत्पादन में कमी हुई है, और

(ग) एल्युमीनियम के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने तथा उनके सम्बन्धों में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) हिन्दुस्तान एल्युमीनियम निगम के 1974 के उत्पादन पर बिजली की कमी के अतिरिक्त, 12 अप्रैल से 7 मई, 1974 तक प्रबन्धकों द्वारा घोषित तालाबन्दी का भी प्रभाव पड़ा। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री के हस्तक्षेप के बाद तालाबन्दी उठा दी गई। छंटनी किए गए 17 कर्मचारियों को बहाली सम्बन्धी मुख्य मांग को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिए भेजा गया है। यह मामला अब मध्यस्थ के विचाराधीन है।

Vacation of Encroachments between India and Nepal

5861. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Searchlight' published from Patna, dated the 25th February, 1975 under the heading 'India, Nepal agree to vacate encroachments';

(b) if so, whether India and Nepal are going to vacate their whole border encroachments from East to West; and

(c) whether the encroached land in the district of West Champaran, near about Bhaisalotan, is also going to be left over to India, encroached by Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian and Nepalese officials are carrying out a joint inspection of the boundary, with a view to restoring and re-erecting missing and damaged boundary pillars on Indo-Nepal boundary.

(c) This issue falls outside the terms of reference of the work being carried out at present.

Spread of Leprosy through Nose

5862. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Searchlight' published from Patna, dated the 24th February, 1975 page 1 column 4 and 5 re: leprosy spread through nose;

(b) if so, how far the theory of the National Institute of Medical Research and Dr. J. C Redby a British Doctor working in Nepal, that leprosy spread through nose is correct; and

(c) what steps Indian Government propose to take to save the people from leprosy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes

(b) The theory about the spread of leprosy through the nose is correct.

(c) With a view to control the spread of leprosy, the National Leprosy Control Programme was launched in 1954-55. Under this National Programme, early diagnosis and early and regular treatment through outdoor and indoor services on ambulatory-domiciliary pattern of treatment by sulphone group of drugs on a mass scale is provided. A comprehensive Scheme for the control of Leprosy at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.52 crores has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan

Need for trained Nurses in the Country

5864. SHRI K MALLANNA:

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press news in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 2nd March 1975 that there is urgent need to increase the number of trained nurses in the country;

(b) if so whether there are around 3,000 nurses who are unemployed and these unemployed nurses are concentrated mostly in Punjab, Karnataka and other States;

(c) whether Indian nurses are going abroad every year, and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) About 2,700 nurses are unemployed. State-wise position of unemployment in 1974 was as under:—

Gujarat	356
West Bengal	16
Karnataka	258
Punjab	131
Tamil Nadu	666
Andhra Pradesh	1099
Orissa	50
Mizoram	19
Chandigarh	41
TOTAL	2636

(c) Yes.

(d) Nurses go abroad for better prospects in employment

Arrest of Air Force Officers for selling Classified Information to a Foreign Country

5865 SHRI K MALLANNA. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether two Air Force Officers working in the R and D wing of the Ministry of Defence were arrested for selling classified information to a foreign country;

(b) whether the foreign country has been receiving information from the arrested persons for the past two and half years, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) One Air Force officer working in the R and D Wing of the Ministry of Defence was taken into custody inter alia on a charge of communicating classified information to a foreign national.

(b) No Sir. Not to our knowledge

(c) In October 1974, information was received that a commissioned officer of the rank of Squadron Leader of the Indian Air Force working in the Defence Research and Development Organisation had come to notice for intimate contact with a foreign national. After further enquiry, General Court Martial proceedings were instituted against the Air Force officer on four charges, the first two relating to communication of classified information to an unauthorised person, the third to conduct unbecoming of an officer of the Indian Air Force and the fourth to acceptance of the gift of a bottle of brandy The trial has concluded and the court has found him not guilty of the first two charges and guilty of the latter two and has sentenced him to be cashiered; and also to rigorous imprisonment for six months The GCM proceedings are pending confirmation by the Chief of Air Staff Meanwhile, the officer has filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court against his conviction by the GCM

Arab Loans to Pakistan for Lethal Arms

5866 SHRI H K L BHAGAT· Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Pakistan had asked for Military loans from Arab countries to buy sofisticated lethal arms from the United States not only for defence purposes but to have a strike ability as well,

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported interview of Pakistan Army Chief-in-Staff General Tikka Khan, to the 'Washington-Post' as reported in the 'Times of India' dated the 11th March, 1975· and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a)

Government have seen press reports in this regard but have no authentic information to corroborate them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is our view that a further re-arming of Pakistan, either directly or through third countries will retard the process of normalisation of relations between the two countries and also lead to an arms race in the sub-continent However all such developments are taken into consideration in planning our defence measures.

Appointment of a Representative from NUJ in Wage Board

5867. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in reply to questions on formation of Wage Board as directed by the Press Council he assured the House that with regard to the representatives on the Wage Board they will be taken up on merits having regard to all the considerations which the members mentioned in Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the nature of the considerations made thereabout

(c) the reasons for nominating the Chairman and the Secretary of Indian Federation of Working Journalists and denying representation to National Union of Journalists;

(d) whether the Secretary of the IFWJ is also the owner and publisher of a Tamil daily named 'Makkalkural'; and

(e) if so, whether he was nominated either as representative of the employers or the Working Journalists; and whether a representative from NUJ will be appointed on the Wage Board for doing equitable justice to all sections of journalists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (e). The National Union of Journalists (India) and others having filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Delhi in regard to the nomination of two persons representing Working Journalists on the Wage Board, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Appointment of a Committee on Rehabilitation of former East Pakistan Refugees

5868. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has decided to set up a Committee for dealing with the problems of rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees;

(b) whether this information was communicated by the West Bengal Government to the press; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout in regard to objectives, programme functions and composition of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (c) The whole matter is under active consideration

(b) The required information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Grant of Special pay to Computors in Labour Bureau

5869 SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computors in the Labour Bureau have sought a special pay of Rs. 20 p.m. for special type of computation work done by them;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the grant of special pay to the computors and the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether special pay is given to computors working in the Department of Agriculture and other economic/statistical organisation of various cen-

tral Ministries of similar type of computational work; and

(d) if so, why the same is denied to computors in Labour Bureau?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) A system of paying special pay to comparable categories in some of the other Government organisations seems to be in vogue.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

Trained Merchant Navy Cadets for Shipping Tonnage

5870. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of trained merchant navy cadets to meet the manpower requirement of shipping tonnage during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposal are:—

(i) The pre-entry qualifications for entry to the Training Ship 'Rajendra' is being raised to Intermediate Science with Physics and Mathematics i.e. (10+2 instead of 10+1 or Higher Secondary.) Training period of the Training Ship 'Rajendra' is being reduced from two years to one year, thus increasing the out-put per annum from 125 cadets to 250 cadets; and

(ii) The pre-entry qualifications for trainees in DMET is being raised to that of Degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. The training period in DMET is being reduced from four years to one year, thus increasing the output from 100 cadets to 200 cadets, in the first instance, per annum and upto 400 cadets in duo course per annum, if necessary. These are arrangements contemplated for the immediate future.

Setting up of Dredging Corporation

5871. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Dredging Corporation and if so, when and where;

(b) what will be the functions of the Dredging Corporation; and

(c) how many dredgers are there at present in the Central Pool and how many more are considered essential for dredging works at dockyards so as to do away with the present system of getting the work done on contract basis by foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) A proposal to set-up a Dredging Corporation is at present under consideration of the Government of India. The location of its headquarters will be decided when the proposal materialises.

(b) The functions of the proposed Dredging Corporation will be as follows:—

(i) To undertake integrated dredging assignments on commercial basis.

(ii) To undertake salvage operations including ocean towage, assistance to ships in

distress, removal of wrecks and obstructions to navigation.

(iii) To execute submarine and coastal engineering works, acquire know-how and executive projects requiring advanced technology viz., deep water mineral dredging, drilling and blasting ocean bed surface, submarine pipelines etc.

(c) There are five dredgers, two tugs, four hopper barges and three sets of pipelines in the Central Pool at present. Orders have been placed for additional two dredgers, three tugs and two survey launches Assessment of the requirement of additional dredgers is undertaken from time to time. It is presently being examined whether the existing five dredgers and two dredgers on order would be sufficient to met the capital dredging needs of major ports during the Fifth Plan period.

भारमू गोआ बन्दरगाह का विकास

5872. **श्री महावीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारमू गोआ बन्दरगाह का विकास करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम त्रिवेदी) (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारमुगाव पत्तन विकास परियोजना में एक खनिज तेल घाट, एक अयस्क घाट के निर्माण तथा तेज गति वाले यंत्रीकृत अयस्क धरा उठाई सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने का विचार किया गया है।

विकेताओं द्वारा अयस्क धरा उठाई मशीनरी के निर्माण कार्य तथा ठेकेदार द्वारा निकर्षण कार्य को पूरा करने में विलम्ब के कारण इन सुविधाओं को पूरा करने में कुछ कमी रह गई है।

आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षण संस्थानों में स्थान और उपकरणों की कमी

5873. **श्री महावीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षण संस्थानों में शव-परीक्षण के लिए स्थान और उपकरणों का अभाव है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभाव के क्या कारण है और अभाव को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर भेज दी जायेगी।

एलोपैथिक फार्माकोपिया की भांति आयुर्वेदिक मूल भेषज संहिता, प्रकाशित करना

5874. **श्री महावीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एलोपैथिक फार्माकोपिया की भांति आयुर्वेदिक मूल भेषज संहिता को लिपिबद्ध करने की ओर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है;

(ख) क्या इसके अभाव में एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक के बीच द्रव्यों के सम्बन्ध में तनाव रहता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) सरकार द्वारा गठित की गई आयुर्वेदिक भेषज संहिता समिति ने भारत की भेषज संहिता का पहला भाग तैयार कर लिया है जिसमें 445 औषध योग, 357 वानस्पतिक एकल औषधियां 53 पशुजन्य एकल औषधियां और 52 खनिज मूल वाली औषधियां आ चुकी हैं।

(ख) भारतीय भेषज संहिता में कच्ची औषधियों के मोनोग्राफ सम्मिलित है। इनमें से कुछ कच्ची औषधियां एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक दोनों प्रकार की दवाइयों के बनाने में प्रयुक्त होती हैं। चूंकि कच्ची औषधियां ऐसे कच्चे पदार्थ हैं जिनसे आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं और जिनके बारे में मानक निर्धारित किए जा चुके है इस लिए सामान्यतः किसी विवाद का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Coal Consumption cut down in Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants

5875 SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any economy processes have recently been adopted at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants to cut down consumption of coal; and

(b) if so, the estimates of savings during the current year as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes Sir As a result of improved operation practices the rate of consumption of coke (produced from coal) has come down in both Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) The approximate savings from the lower coke rate are likely to be as under —

Bhilai . . .	Rs 86 lakhs
Rourkela .	Rs 55 lakhs

Forwarding of Applications of Sainik Schools Students to various Courses

5876 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the considerations which have weighed with his Ministry for issuing instructions recently for not forwarding applications of students of Sainik Schools to various courses other than N D A course,

(b) whether such instructions are likely to waste some precious years of students of these schools who may not ultimately get selected in N D A course leading to demoralisation; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the instructions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK): (a) to (c) Sainik Schools are providing public school type education to less affluent sections of the Society with the primary aim of preparing students academically and physically for entry into the N D.A. and to remove regional imbalance in the officers cadre of the Armed Forces. The Scholarship holders are under obligation to make

Armed Forces as their career, if successful, to ensure that their attention is not distracted in taking N.D.A. examination whole-heartedly while at school, it has, therefore, been stipulatedly that their applications to other courses may not be forwarded.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GUJARAT NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT, 1958 AND GUJARAT CARRIAGE OF GOODS TAXATION ACT, 1962

AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and Enghsh versions) under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat—

(i) Notification No GH,G|74 203 MTA/1774/4552-E published in Guajrat Government Gazette dated the 10th October, 1974.

(ii) Notification No. GH/G/74/220/MTA/1774/4552-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24th October, 1974.

(iii) Notification No GH G,74| 221/MTA/1774/4837-E published in in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24th October, 1974.

(iv) Notification No GH/G/74/227/MVA/7571/2591-E published Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24 October, 1974.

(v) Notification No. GH|G|74| 243|MTA|2061|1927-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1974.

(vi) Notification No. GH|G|74|273/MTA/1774/4552-E published in Gujarat Government Gazet dated the 9th January, 1975.

(2) Three statements (Hindi an English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9394/75].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English vensions) under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Gujarat Carriage of Goods Taxation Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) Notification No. GH G 74|204/MTA/1774/4552-E published Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th October, 1974.

(b) Notification No. GH/G/74/222/MTA/1774/4837/E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24th October, 1974

(c) Notification No. GH/G/74/242/MTA/2061/1927-E published Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd November, 1974.

(d) Notification No. GH|G|74|272/MTA/1774/4552-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 9th January, 1975.

(4) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9395|75]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT, 1967

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 51(E) (Hindi and

English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1975 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 398(E) dated the 30th August, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9396/75].

STATEMENTS RE. ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following fifteen statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various Sessions of Lok Sabha.

Fourth Lok Sabha

(i) Statement No. XXXI—Sixth Session, 1968

(ii) Statement No. XXXIII—Twelfth Session, 1970.

Fifth Lok Sabha

(iii) Statement No XXXVI—Second Session, 1971.

(iv) Statement No XXIII—Third Session 1971.

(v) Statement No. XXVII—Fourth Session 1972.

(vi) Statement No. XIX—Fifth Session, 1972.

(vii) Statement No XVII—Sixth Session, 1972.

(viii) Statement No. XX—Seventh Session, 1972.

(ix) Statement No. XIV—Eighth Session, 1973.

(x) Statement No. XII—Ninth Session, 1973.

(xi) Statement No. XIII—Tenth Session, 1974.

(xii) Statement No. VI—Eleventh Session, 1974.

(xiii) Statement No. IV—Twelfth Session, 1974.

(xiv) Statement No. V—Twelfth Session, 1974.

(xv) Statement No. I—Thirteenth Session, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9397/75]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): With regard to item No. 4, assurances given during the various sessions of the Lok Sabha, I should like to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submissions can be made when papers are laid. I have repeatedly told the Members a numbers of times that such submissions should not be made at this stage, when they are laid on the Table of the House. My difficulty is that it is not permissible now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It had been permitted in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: Never.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall produce records.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had already requested you. I am not going to put any question What is your guidance? What is the remedy?

MR. SPEAKER: You can bring in a motion. There is the Committee on Assurances. No submissions at this stage.

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD., FOR 1973-74 AND A NOTIFICATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library see* No. LT—9398|75]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 175(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1975 making certain further amendments to Second Scheduled to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—9399|75]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministries for 1975-76

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries for 1975-76:—

(1) Ministry of Finance

(2) Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

(3) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

(4) Ministry of Labour

(5) Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

(6) Ministry of Steel and Mines

(7) Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation

(8) Department of Atomic Energy

(9) Department of Space.

[*Placed in Library see* No. LT—9400|75]

APPRENTICESHIP (AMDT.) RULES, 1975 UNDER APPRENTICES ACT, 1961

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 364 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-940/75.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SHRI MORARJI DESAI'S DECISION TO GO ON AN INDEFINITE FAST

12.02 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाऊं वे है कहां जो उन का ध्यान दिलाया जाय ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बलरामपुर) . मंत्री जी कहां हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ गया । थोड़ा सबर से काम लिया करें, आप एक मिनट भी इन्तजार न कर सके ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. This morning you told me during the question hour that there were no concessions for late comers. This morning you have gone on record saying so.

MR. SPEAKER: You got the concession.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I ask for your ruling with regard to Mr. Reddy's behaviour in the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले मंत्री जी देर से आने के लिये सदन से माफ़ी मांगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कैसे मांगे । आप खड़े नहीं हुए, आप ने पढ़ा नहीं, वे कैसे माफ़ी मांगें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वे देर से आये हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: After all he is there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा न कीजिय । जब मैं अपनी सूचना पढ़ने के लिये खड़ा हुआ, उस समय वे सदन में नहीं थे और मैंने कहा था कि गृह मंत्री जी कहां हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He was on the way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Nobody saw him anywhere in the House at that time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दूसरी बात यह है कि हमें बयान की कापी नहीं मिली है ।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The Deputy Home Minister was there in the House. He represents the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I am sorry I am late by two or three minutes. Even so, my colleague, the Deputy Minister was here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): A copy of the statement is not available.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no statement with me.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Can I make the statement?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): It should have been circulated earlier. This is a matter of very serious and urgent nature. The convention is being violated.

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU: Let the calling attention be postponed till 4 o'clock. Let the statement be circulated and let us read it before it is take up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि इस में परिपाटी का उलंघन हुआ है, हमें वक्तव्य नहीं मिला है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल-एटेन्शन की जगह डिस्कशन के लिय समय मुकर्रिर किया जाय, जिस से सी० पी० आई० और इधर के दूसरे सदस्यों को भी मौका मिले । आप काल एटेन्शन की जगह डिस्कशन के लिय दो घन्टे का समय मुकर्रिर कीजिय जिस से सभी लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिल सके । इस काल-

एटेन्शन में जिन लोगों के नाम हैं, एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य को छोड़ कर बाकी सब नाम उधर के हैं, डिस्कशन रखने में दूसरे सदस्यों को भी मौका मिल सकेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र . आप पहले माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये का प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर सुन लीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्षों से चली आ रही इस सदन की परिपाटी को तोड़ा जा रहा है । इस लिए मैं मुद्दे पर मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं पहले से परिपाटी है कि जब ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस लिया जाता है तो 10–15 मिनट पहले सदस्यों के बीच में मंत्री जी का जो बयान होता है, उसे बांटा जाता है । पहले तो मंत्री जी ही 12 बजने के बाद आय–यह पहली गलती हुई । दूसरी गलती यह कि अभी तक बयान नहीं दिया गया. तब फिर प्रश्न कैसे पूछे जायेंगे, उस पर प्रतिक्रिया कैसे व्यक्त की जायगी ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Before it is taken up, copies of the statment should be made available at least to those members whose names appear here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: should be given to all those who demand it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not mind.

Up till now the minimum convention has been that the five mmebers, whose names appeared in the list, got advance copy of the statement. I am worried because once we allow this procedure, this will become a precedent and in future for the other Calling Attention Notices the same thing will happen. Therefore, I think Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has made a sensible suggestion for once. It may be postponed till 4 O' Clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह मामला गम्भीर है, आवश्यक है. और इस पर सदन गहराई से विचार करना चाहेगा । सरकार को भी वक्तव्य तैयार करने में समय लगा है । इसीलिये गृह मंत्री जी भागते भागते आये हैं । उन को भी और थोड़ा समय मिल जायेगा । अगर वह कुछ पुनर्विचार करके कहना चाहते हैं तो कह सकते हैं, और हम भी उनका वक्तव्य देखने के बाद अपने प्रश्नों को तैयार कर सकते हैं । इसलिये 4 बजे तक यह मामला स्थगित कर दिया जाय ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At 12.30 Shri Desai would be examined by the doctors. From the latest bulletin we shall know how much weight he has lost till today. So, from that point of view also, it is beter that we wait till 4 O' Clock.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make one submission? The form in which the Calling Attention motion has been admitted is of a restricted nature. Many of us have given notices of calling attention motions and they also relate to the demend for the revocation of the emergency. This forms one of the important demands of the hon'ble Mem-

[Shri Shyam Nandan Misra]

ber Shri Morarji Desai, as indicated in his letter to the Prime Minister. So, it is our hope that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will refer also to the demand for the revocation of the emergency, and the mover of the motion, Shri Vajpayee, too would be allowed to refer to that point, when he makes his own observations.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, you will recall that yesterday, on the request of my opposition friends, I accommodated them by saying that my short notice question could be postponed, if the Calling Attention Notice was to be taken up in this House today. Now, if the poned till 4 O' Clock, my short notice question can be taken up. Why should I be deprived of my short notice question?

SHRI P K. DEO (Kalanandi): My submission in this regard is that the entire country is exercised over the health of Shri Morarji Desai. A medical bulletin is being issued on the health of Shri Desai daily. I would request the Government that a copy of the bulletin should be placed in the library so that we can get the latest inforamtion regarding the health of Shri Desai.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, कोई नियम नहीं है, परिपाटी है। और परिपाटी भी नियम जैसी ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

MR. SPEAKER: As you know, here is no such rule about supply of advance copy of the statement. But we have been following this practice. We have also followed the practice that in case, due to some difficulties, the copy was not supplied in advance, I would be asking the Minister to read it out in the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): What is the difficulty? Let him explain.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please do not start a new procedure affecting the rights of Members on all Calling Attentions.

SHRI SHAMNANDAN MISHRA: We cannot go by the exceptions that you have allowed in the House. We have to follow the practice that we have been following.

MR. SPEAKER: As for the rule, it is there. As for the practice of laying it or reading it out, that is also there. Shri Mishra says that there can be exceptions in some cases, to which I have no objection, but I would like to hear from the Home Minister what he has to say, what time would suit him.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have no objection if you are pleased to take it up at 4 p m.

MR SPEAKER: Let it be 5 O' Clock.

SOME HON MEMBERS: No.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: Why not 4 O' Clock

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR (Aomedabad): Three O' Clock.

MR SPEAKER: I very much want to be here when he makes the statement, but at 4 O' Clock the Soviet delegation people who arrived this morning are calling on me, and I am giving tea Either fix it at 3 O' Clock or....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, who knows you will finish by 5.30.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Two O' Clock

MR. SPEAKER: Why not be a little more generous. Let it be at 3 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement has already come, but it is a bit late now. I request you to have it at 5 O' Clock. If you do not agree, let it be at 4 O' Clock. Then I will not be able to hear you.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have no objection even if at 3 p.m.

SHRI P. K. DEO: What happened to my request about the medical bulletin regarding Morarji Bhai's health?

MR. SPEAKER: That you have asked in the Calling Attention. That was decided yesterday, and that is exactly the same thing which has come today.

So, it will be taken up at 3 O' Clock.

12.17 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Hundred and forty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Defence Services)—Paragraphs 6, 8, 9, 12 13 and 19.

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12. 17½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO Q No 141 DATED 27TH FEBRUARY, 1975 RE. DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): As soon as the verbatim proceedings of the Lok Sabha for the 27th February, 1975 were received in the Department for scrutiny, it was noticed that certain inaccuracies had occurred in the answers given by me to supplementary questions relating to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 141 answered on the 27th February, 1975. These had to be examined with reference to the concerned old records and it was not possible to make this correction statement earlier in view of the time taken in checking up the records and due to the intervening holidays.

While answering supplementary questions to the above mentioned question, I had stated in connection with the responsibility for the poor maintenance of the coke oven batteries as follows:—

> "One Mr. R. K. Chatterjee was working there first as Assistant General Superintendent and then as General Superintendent and then as General Manager. We fixed the responsibility on him. He was demoted. Later on he made a representation against that but ultimately he had to leave the plant"

The above statement did not explain the correct position The position is that Government decided that Shri R. K. Chatterjee who had functioned as Assistant General Superintendent and then as General Superintendent and was working as General Manager at the time of submission of the Pande Committee report, should bear the fullest share of responsibility. Accordingly his services were dispensed with

I had mentioned in answer to another supplementary question "Action is being taken to complete the rebuilding of the coke oven battery as quickly as possible" The correct position is that coke oven battery No 1 has already been rebuilt Batteries Nos 2 and 3 are to be re-built according to a phased programme.

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12 20 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE HIGH COURTS AND SUPREME COURT

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त देश के कुछ न्यायालयों में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जजेज के 40 से अधिक स्थान रिक्त हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उच्च न्यायालय और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने 5 लाख से अधिक केसेज पड़े हुए हैं, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार हाई कोर्ट के इन रिक्त स्थानों को पूरा नहीं करती है ? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि एक ओर न्यायालय और दूसरी ओर कार्यपालिका, इन के बीच में जजों की नियुक्ति के बारे में मतभेद उत्पन्न हो गये हैं और सरकार जिन जजेज को नियुक्ति करना चाहती है, उन को न्यायालय के लोग उस के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझते ? क्या यह बात भी सही है, एक उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं, कि महाराष्ट्र में हाई कोर्ट के जजेज के बारे में वहां के कानून मंत्री श्री अंकुले ने जो वक्तव्य दिए थे, उन को लेकर हाई कोर्ट ने अपना प्रोटेस्ट इन के पास भेजा है और क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने भी अपनी असहमति अंकुले साहब के वक्तव्य में प्रकट की है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि कानून मंत्री जी जो सदन में मौजूद हैं इन रिक्त स्थानों के भरने में देरी क्यों हो रही है, क्या वे इस का खुलासा करेंगे और क्या वे इस का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ऐसे लोगों को जजेज के रूप में नियुक्त करने का आग्रह कर रही है, जिन को न्यायालय उपयुक्त नहीं समझता है ? क्या सरकार इस में पक्षपात करना चाहती है और कमिटेड जजेज को भर्ती करना चाहती है, कमिटेड से मतलब संविधान के दर्शन से कमिटेड नहीं बल्कि सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री से कमिटेड ?

इन सब बातों का खुलासा, मैं आशा करता हूं, मंत्री महोदय करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised one more point now, that is, in regard to what he said was the statement made by the Law Minister of Maharashtra. That was not mentioned in the notice which he had given. Two points had been raised in the notice which I will deal with.

One point is that there are growing arrears and the other is that the vacancies are not filled up and that, according to his contention, there has been a difference of opinion between the executive and the judiciary. Now, it is true that there are about 43 or 44 vacancies To be precise, I think there are 43 vacancies in the various High Courts in the country There are 338 High Court Judges all over the country These vacancies are not all continuing vacancies in the sense that the same vancancies have not continued for all this time. It is a continuing process As and when vacancies get filled up, other vacancies occur because of retirement and such other reasons.

But it is true that some of these vacancies have remained for some time, which we ought to avoid. There are various reasons why the vacancies could not be filled up. But I must assure the hon members that the reasons is certainly not that there is any conflict or difference of opinion between the judiciary and the executive.

The hon. members of the House are aware of the procedure prescribed in the Constitution both for the appointment of High Court judges as well as for the appointment of the judges to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court, at the moment, there is

only one vacancy which occurred some time in late January. All other vacancies have been filled up. No appointment in the Supreme Court has been made except on the advice of the Chief Justice of India and Government have not said at any time that that advice is not acceptable to the Government of India, and all the vacancies in the Supreme Court have, so far, been filled up on the advice of the Chief Justice of India. The vacancy position in the Supreme Court, therefore, cannot be said to be very serious because selecting a judge takes a little time; we have to pick up, as far as possible, the best available person from the High Court judges or the Chief Justices of the High Courts in the country.

In the High Court, the procedure is a little longish There, there is the obligation to consult the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Governor, which means Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, then the Chief Justice of India and then the Government of India have to advise the President with regard to the appointment to be made. Always the proposals are initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Government of India does not initiate any proposal. In some cases when proposals are received, the Chief Justice of India asks for further clarification or for further particulars with regard to that particular person and then we have to refer it back to the Governor or the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, as the case may be, and this takes a little time. It may have happened that, in some cases, the Chief Justice of India did not accept the recommendation made by the High Court or the Governor of the State. But even in the case of the High Court we have not made any appointment without consulting the Chief Justice of India finally. Even if there has been a difference of opinion, we have gone by the advice of the Chief Justice of India.

As far back as 1972, soon after I had taken over the Ministry of Justice, I had personally written to all the State Governments that, in order to avoid delay in the appointment of judges in the High Courts, the proposals should be initiated well in advance before the actual vacancies occurred and I had suggested that the proposals might be initiated, if possible, six months in advance. I repeated this request recently in March. In some cases the proposals are delayed. For example, I can tell the House that, out of the 42 vacancies which are there today, the Central Government has received so far proposals in respect of only 19 vacancies We have been requesting them to make recommendations well in advance. I fully agree with the hon Member that we must do our best, all of us concerned should do our best, namely, the Chief Justices of the High Courts, the Chief Ministers, the Governors, the Chief Justice of India, myself and every one concerned should do everything possible to fill up the vacancies as early as possible

But another difficulty is also felt which is a real difficulty. Usually, a certain proportion of the appointments to the High Courts is made from Members of the Bar. We are finding it increasingly difficult to attract the Members of the Bar who are really worth being selected as High Court judges....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is a question of emoluments. .. . .

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: In fact that is the point I am driving at.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: In the last four years, you have done nothing.

SHRI H R. GOKHALE. Please allow me to continue.

As I said, that was the point I was coming to. The Government of India have now considered the proposals for improving the conditions of High Court as well as Supreme Court judges. As much as could be done without legislation has already been done. We are doing our best to improve the conditions of service.

Therefore, Sir, as I have said, there has been no conflict.

With regard to arrears, we are as much concerned as the hon. members are. But while the arrears are there, it must also be remembered that the institutions also have considerably increased Our citizens have become rightly more conscious of their rights and they go more to courts of law. But the House will be glad to know that, in recent years, in the last two or three years, the rate of disposal by the High Court judges and the Supreme Court judges has also increased. Even then the Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court are taking all necessary steps to see that these arrears are cleared.

I might also mention that after we took over and we reviewed the whole situation, the strength of the High Court Judges in the country has also been increased then what it was in the past and we have also indicated to the State Governments that on a review of the situation, if a further increase in the strength of the High Court itself is necessary, the Government of India will be willing to consider it very sympathatically.

Now, the arrears cannot be attributed only to the shortage of Judges. While that may be one of the reasons, it cannot be attributed only to the shortage of Judges Delay in procedures and dependence on procedural laws which are there at present cause a lot of delay in procedures. The hon. Member particularly knows as a Member of the Joint Select Committee that proposals for amending the Civil Procedure Code are before the Parliament and that the Bill which was introduced in this House and has been referred to the Joint Select Committee was aimed mainly at cutting down the delays and costs. I hope the Joint Select Committee will submit its report very soon and we will be able to pass it next session which, I think, will considerably help in reducing the delay.

I would reassure hon. Members once again that in both the matters (1) in respect of filling up the vacancies and (2) in respect of doing everything possible to cut down the delays we will try to be as vigilant as possibly we can.

श्री मधुलिमये प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे

I am told that the Prime Minister has disapproved of his statement.

SHRI H R GOKHALE: Am I supposed to deal with statements in Maharashtra Assembly which are not part of the notice here?

MR SPEAKER: It is for him to deal with But if you want to deal with it I have no objection.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Because of his adverse comments people are refusing to serve as Judges.

SHRI H R GOKHALE: That is not true But I will make a brief statement so far as facts are concerned I will not comment on it.

Certain statements were made and the Judges of the High Court of Bombay have made a reference to us with regard to those statements and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I seek one clarification with your kind permission? The hon Minister seems to be....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this is not proper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister earlier seemed to agree with the view that the Chief Justice of a High Court should hail from outside the State in which the High Court is located. I want to know whether he conforms to that view even now and whether he is taking any steps in that direction.

Secondly, he also seemed to agree with the view that High Court Judges, on retirement, should not be provided with lucrative jobs in the Government.

What is his view in regard to both these things?

MR SPEAKER: The question was raised by Mr Madhu Limaye.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Appointment of Judges also includes appointment of the Chief Justice.

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised is about the delay in appointments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May be the delay is occurring because people from outside are not available. So, is that also one of the reasons coming in the way? Let him answer this point. He had told me when I had raised these points in the course of a debate on the Ministry of Law—he had told me personally after the debate that he agreed with the view—that the Chief Justice of a High Court should hail from outside the State and that the Judges should not be provided with lucrative jobs after retirement.

MR SPEAKER: You are not listening to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule 377 he has raised a point whereas you are asking about a question of policy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No policy question It is right that the question raised is about the delay in the appointment of Judges. But I want to know whether delay has taken place also because of the fact that he is in search of persons outside the State and these persons are not available to man the High Courts

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It has not occurred because of that fact

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will take up Item 11—Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What has happened to my notice under Rule 377. It is a more important matter than the appointment of Judges.....

MR SPEAKER: Under 377? What a pity! It was never so before. I allowed Members to ask for a minute. This is also becoming a Calling Attention. This is very wrong.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I wanted to raise the question of workers in Kanpur facing starvation due to power-cut. So many factories will be closed. The responsiblity of the Central Government is there. They promised power. One lakh people are going to die of hunger if factories are closed. I wrote to you....

MR. SPEAKER: I could permit one only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have selected correctly.

MR. SPEAKER: I have selected yours also. But it will come in course of time; not now. I am not allowing this I allowed one and this was pending and this came to me earlier

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: What earlier? Yesterday I gave that, Sir Yesterday I gave that notice.

MR SPEAKER: This came to me still earlier.

Order please I am not allowing you to go on I am not calling you

SHRI S M BANERJEE: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. It is over now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have sent it before 10 O' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not compelled to admit it. I admitted one. I am not compelled to admit another. Every time you get up like this. Every day you get up like this.....

DR. KAILAS (Bombay-South): He wants to disobey you, Sir, in the name of point of order. He wants to go against your direction.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): His disparaging remarks against supreme court judges and high court judges should be deleted.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record unless he is called. I have not called him. There is no point of order.

12.38 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76--*contd.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

There is no point of order.

I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. Next item.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): The time for Agriculture Demands should be extended. Many Members want to take part in the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted to this item, Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is 14 hours. After deleting the time taken, the time that is now available is 2 hours and 5 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I walk out against this. This House cannot be converted into...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't waste all the time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What will happen to the workers who are dying?

MR. SPEAKER: Everytime I cannot explain why I did this or that. The time is coming when the Speaker may become a scapegoat for everything. I am not at all prepared to listen to you on this subject. I have been accommodating you. If you will kindly go into the motions hundred times, I should say, every time you get up without permission and you want a minute or two to make your submission on them and then you try to force yourself on the Speaker, I am not going to allow this. Please do not do it now. I shall give you a chance next time--not today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let a Committee be appointed to go into all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: So, a stage has come in the Parliament of this country and they are trying to make the Speaker a scapegoat; I should explain why I did not do this or why I did this. I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. I have already called him and let him speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At least let the Minister make a statement on this.

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*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot assure you. But, I shall give you a chance. Not today. Now, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh is on his legs. Let him continue.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि के सम्बन्ध में हम कई दिन से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस देश के सामने बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, लेकिन अगर हम मूल में जायें तो किसानों की समस्या ही सबसे बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने है। जब किसानों की बात होती है, कृषि की बात होती है तो ये लोग ऐसे ही बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। (व्यवधान) .. पहले मैं यह डिमांड करता हूं कि इनको चुप करवाया जाये।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इसके लिये समय बढ़ाया जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, भारत कृषि प्रधान मंत्री देश है, किसानों का देश है और लगभग 50 प्रतिशत हमारी आमदनी कृषि पर निर्भर है और लगभग 75 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि 75 प्रतिशत लोग इस पर निर्भर हों, और उनकी बात हो तो लोग यहां उसको अनसुना कर देते हैं और बाकी 25 प्रतिशत के लिये यहां हल्ला होता रहता है। 75 प्रतिशत किसान की बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। दो-चार प्रतिशत लोगों की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूं। ये लोग 75 प्रतिशत लोगों की बात आने पर हल्ला कर देते हैं क्योंकि कई राजनीतिक दल ऐसे हैं जो यह नहीं चाहते कि किसानों की उन्नति हो। (व्यवधान) :

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Just a minute, Mr. Singh. It is a matter that if we have to go just by long power and shouting and all that, we are bound to expire ten or fifteen years earlier than expected. Mr. Banerjee, you are not in good health. I do not want you to exert yourself. I should try to accommodate you sometime later. Sometimes you go too much beyond the limits. After all I have certain preferences. I may tell you that it cannot come up now. I shall accommodate you later on. But, you go on insisting and insisting and you do not even listen to me. That is the only thing. I shall make you sit in my Chair and make you sit in my office for a week. You will kindly try to select motions and then satisfy others. I am definite that you will be in the hospital after a week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was already in the hospital. I will not trouble you for more than five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot deal with 500 people. Everybody does like that. Some do it in my chamber while others do it in this House. I shall do everything for you. But, you will kindly sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would only request you to do one thing. I never go to the Chamber unless it is absolutely important. I sincerely come here at 10 O' Clock everyday. Let the Minister make a statement at the end.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I shall send it to the Minister, please do not get excited. I am worried about your health. Kindly sit down. Never get excited. There are two or three Members. They sometimes get excited. I feel very much embarrassed because of your health. Why do you irritate me? After all, I am a human-being. I am not made of wood. I am a human being.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we want the time allotted for Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture be extended.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, a number of hon.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

Members have been waiting for the last four days. Today at 3 O' Clock you have fixed the Calling Attention. May I suggest that the time be extended and the Minister will reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER. I must appreciate it. It is so well manoeuvred. I agree to that. I know the Minister wants to reply tomorrow.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जब मैं चर्चा कर रहा था तो मैंने यह निवेदन किया कि इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझ से पूर्व बहुत सारे वक्ताओं ने बहुत बातें कही हैं इसलिए मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि जो बातें यहां कही गई हैं उन को मैं फिर से दोहराऊं। मैं कुछ भिन्न बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा। मुख्य रूप से खाद, बीज, बिजली, डीजल, गेहूं के मूल्य और लेवी के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से और बहुत कुछ निवेदन नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले बिहार की उन सिंचाई समस्याओं की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा जो बहुत वर्षों से केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन पड़ी हुई हैं। उन योजनाओं में भी मुख्य रूप से एक योजना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के अन्दर तिलैय्या-कोनार योजना जो पिछले लगभग 10,12 वर्षों से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है, और मैं बहुत बार इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न भी पूछ चुका हूं, सरकारी उत्तर भी मिल चुका है लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई भी काम नहीं हो सका है।

दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन द्वारा बंगाल को 10 लाख एकड़ से अधिक सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध है। लेकिन बिहार में उसके सबसे अधिक 5 बिन्दु हैं लेकिन बिहार को अभी तक एक इंच भूमि-पटवन के लिए भी उससे जल नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसे नर्वदा का जल विवाद था, उसको सरकार ने सुलझाने के लिए पहल की, कावेरी के सम्बन्ध में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहल की उसी तरह से दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जो कोनार और तिलैय्या की योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है, फौरन उसको भी जल्द से जल्द सुलझा कर निपटारा किया जाये।

यह दोनों परियोजनाएं मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ती हैं और पिछली बार चार वर्ष पूर्व मैंने वहां के लोगों से वायदा किया था कि मैं जब सदन में जाऊंगा तो आपकी बात को जरूर रखूंगा और इस काम को करवाने के बारे में पूरा प्रयत्न करूंगा। मंत्री महोदय को कम से कम कुछ तो कहना चाहिएत्र, अब जब कि एक साल चुनाव के बीच में रहा है, मैं वहां जाऊं तो किस मुंह और आशा से जाऊं। मेरा भी पानी बच सके।

सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में और बातें न कह कर मैं केवल इतना ही कहा चाहूंगा कि आज भारतीय किसान, चाहे वह पंजाब का हो, या हरियाणा, बंगाल, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र का हो, केवल यह चाहता है कि सरकार उस को पानी मुहैया करे। पानी की इन्तजार में उन लोगों की आंखें पानी से भरी रहती हैं—उन की आंखों में दर्द के आंसू भरे रहते हैं, लेकिन उन के खेतों में पानी नहीं रहता है सरकार ने सिंचाई के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं बनवाई हैं, लेकिन किसानों को उन से उतना लाभ नहीं मिला है, जितना कि उन्हें मिलना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां बिहार में सौ वर्ष से भी पुरानी एक योजना चल रही है। 110 साल से भी अधिक हो गये हैं कि सोन नदी से एक नहर की निकासी हुई थी। उससे किसानों को जितना लाभ मिल रहा है, उतना लाभ कोसी और गंडक योजनाओं से भी नहीं मिल सका है। इसलिये हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि हम सिंचाई के लिए जो योजनायें बनाते हैं, वास्तव में उन से किसानों को कितना लाभ मिलता है।

मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। खास तौर से जब श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कांग्रेस की ओर से शुरुआत की, तो उन्होंने पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों की बात कहते हुये गेंहू के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने अपने विचार रखे। सरकार ने गेंहू का मूल्य 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विन्टल निर्धारित किया है, जबकि किसानों को हर चीज की कीमत दुगनी या ढ़ाई गुना अधिक देनी पड़ रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने महात्मा गांधी के 1946 के एक लेख से कुछ वाक्य रखना चाहता हूं। उस समय देश में अन्तरिम सरकार थी। उनसे यह प्रश्न किया गया :

> "अन्तरिम सरकार की नीति अनाज की कीमत कम करने की है। क्या अनाज की पैदावार पर इस का बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा?"

बापू ने जवाब दिया :

"मैं तो अनाज की कीमत और भी कम कर देना चाहता हूं। मैं खुद किसान हूं। शायद आप नहीं जानते, मगर मैं जानता हूं कि किसानों को जितनी कीमत दी जाती है, वह उनके घर नहीं पहुंचती। किसानों को जो धक्का पहुंचा है और अनाज की कीमत बढ़ने से जो सवाल पैदा हो गया है, उस को यदि अन्तरिम सरकार हल नहीं कर सकती तो उसे खतम हो जाना चाहिए। अन्तरिम सरकार किसनों का गला घोंट कर आम लोगों को सस्ता अनाज कभी नहीं दे सकती।"

गांधीजी ने यह बात कही थी। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार के सामने भी यह दृष्टि-कोण रहना चाहिए।

इस विषय को छोड़ कर मैं दो महत्वपूर्ण विषयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

कृषि के अन्तर्गत जो कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं, उन में दो तीन ऐसे कार्य हैं, जिन को प्रमुखता देनी चाहिए। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा जो वितरण या क्रय का कार्य होता है, उस से हम लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर हुई थी, उन की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। उस में चोरियां बहुत अधिक होती हैं और उस के कर्मचारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते चले गये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब इस निगम की स्थापना हुई थी, उस समय उस के कर्मचारी 6 और 7 हजार के बीच में थे और आज उस के पास 44 और 50 हजार के बीच में कर्मचारी होंगे।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा सांहिब पी० शिन्दे): 70000.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय बता रहे हैं कि इस समय 70,000 कर्मचारी हैं। इस बारे में बार-बार चर्चायें हुई हैं। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वह इस सारे प्रश्न को एक विवेचनात्मक दृष्टि से देखे। मैं कई बार सवाल पूछ चुका हूं और सरकार की ओर से जवाब दिया गया है कि एफ० सी० आई० के गोदामों में भयंकर चोरियां हुई हैं। ऐसे अपराधों के लिए जितना दंड दिया जाना चाहिए उतना नहीं दिया गया है। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में एफ० सी० आई० का एक गोदाम कोडरमा में है। मुझे शिकायत मिली है कि वहां पर बराबर चोरियां होती हैं। मैंने इस बारे में सरकार को लिखा भी है। सरकार की ओर से यह जवाब आया है कि वहां के गोदाम में बराबर कमी पड़ी है। इस स्थिति में सरकार को एफ० सी० आई० के काम की जांच करनी चाहिए, वर्ना देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

कृषि विभाग के अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य भी है और उस की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में कई दफा चर्चा ये पहले हो चुकी हैं। अभी हाल में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् की कुमारी ज्योति की आत्महत्या के सम्बन्ध से मंत्री महोदय ने बयान दिया। इस से पहले भी जो आत्महत्यायें हुई थी, उन के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से बयान दिये गये हैं। इसी के परिणामस्वरूप गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया था और उस कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशें भी की थी। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस ने अब तक गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की सिफारिशों में से कौन कौन सी सिफारिश मानी है।

मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् से जितना लाभ होना चाहिए, उतना लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस लिए सरकार को उस के कामों की दख-रेख करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो जैसे इस सदन में रेलवे बोर्ड की बराबर आलोचना हुआ करती है, वैसे ही भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् की भी बराबर आलोचना होती रहेगी। यह संस्था कोई आज की नहीं है। जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, 1924 या 1926 में इस का निर्माण हुआ था। रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से इस का एक अपनी आर्गनाइजेशन है। कृषि पर इस का बहुत बड़ा इमपैक्ट पड़ सकता है, लेकिन वह नहीं पड़ रहा है।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि श्री जगजीवन राम के नये कृषि मंत्री होने के साथ साथ देश में हर जगह पैदावार की बाढ़ सी आ गई, है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ हिस्सों में सूखा है, जैसे, गुजरात में अकाल है, सूखा है, तबाही है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि बिहार में जहां पहले घास भी नहीं उगता था वहां भी इस बार गेहूं की फसल लहलहा रही है।

जहां तक पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय ने कल घोषणा की है कि इस वर्ष रबी की फसल से रिकार्ड उत्पादन होने जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं यह रिकार्ड कायम रहे, और बार-बार, दूसरे ऊंचे रिकार्ड से इस को तोड़ा जाता रहे। तभी देश का भविष्य सुनहला होगा।

भारत में बहुत दिन तक रहने के बाद जब एक विद्वान राजदूत, श्री मोयनिहेन, हाल ही में वापिस लौटे, तो उन्होंने न्यूजवीक को एक इन्टरव्यू देते हुए कहा

"जिस देश की 60 करोड़ आबादी हो और कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की दृष्टि से दुनिया में जिस का दसवां नंबर हो, उसे आप संकटग्रस्त तो नहीं कह सकते। आज भारत तीव्र आबादी—वृद्धि और निम्न प्रतिव्यक्ति आय की व्यवस्था में है। अगर भारत अपनी कृषि उत्पादकता को ठीक ढर्रे पर ला सके, तो वह तमाम दुनिया का खिला सकता है। उस के पास पानी है, धूप है, जमीन है।"

13.00 hrs.

इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में जो असिंचित जमीन है, उस को सिंचाई के लिए पानी दिया जाये, और किसानों की समस्याओं को प्रमुखता दी जाये। बुद्धि जीवियों और दूसरे वर्गों की बात तो यहां पर बराबर होती रहती है। लेकिन जो 75 प्रतिशत जनता आज कृषि पर निर्भर है, उस की तरफ सरकार पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दे पाती है, क्योंकि उन की बातें अखबारों में बड़ी सुर्खियों में नहीं आ पाती हैं। वह है ग्रामीण मजदूरों की समस्या। जैसे किसानों की समस्याएं हैं उन से बहुत बदतर ग्रामीण मजदूरों की समस्याएं हैं जो पिछले सर्वे के अनुसार देश में इस समय 4 करोड़ 74 लाख 80 हजार हैं। इन बेचारे मजदूरों की संख्या बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है, घट नहीं रही है। इसलिए कि सन् 1961 में इनकी संख्या 3 करोड़ 15 लाख थी

बात मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक जो स्थिति है चाहे वह काईंड में मिले या कैश के रूप में मिले ग्रामीण मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा शोषण उस में होता है। इस के लिए कई राज्यों ने लेजिस्लेशन तैयार किया है लेकिन उन का इम्पैक्ट इसलिए नहीं पड़ता है कि ग्रामीण मजदूर तो कोई आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं हैं ट्रेड यूनियन की तरह, वह तो अलग-अलग गांवों में, जंगलों में बिखरे हुए हैं। उनको 1 रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया, 2 रुपया, ढाई रुपया, इस तरह से मजदूरी मिलती है और उस में भी महिलाओं और पुरुषों की मजदूरी में काफी अंतर है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण मजदूरों की समस्या को सरकार मुख्य समस्या माने और और इस पर ध्यान दे। जो लेजिस्लेशन पास हुए हैं उन को ता लागू करवाए ही, साथ साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस संबंध में कोई बेज बोर्ड अगर गठित कर सके और उन की मजदूरी निर्धारित कर सके तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश के के बहुत बड़े हिस्से का कल्याण होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो नई फसल के संबंध में जिन्दे साहब ने कल बयान दिया तथा आज जो हर जगह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में फसल लहलहा रही है उस का स्वागत करते हुए मैं आशा करता हूं कि बहुत जल्दी भारत में वह दिन आएगा जब हम बाहर से एक छटाक भी अन्न नहीं मंगाएंगे और देश अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: It is very interesting that the list of members before me is almost double the number of members present in the House. It is a very depressing sight for the Chair to sit in an empty House when such important Demands relating to agriculture, irrigation, etc. are discussed, when you can give constructive suggestions. But when the zero hour is there the House is packed to the full. Look at the totally empty opposition benches. Even on this side, there are very few members.

श्री आशीरथ भवर (झालावाड़): सभापति महोदय, आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण मांग के ऊपर बोलने के लिए अनुमति दी इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

देश में अगर सब से आवश्यक चीज कोई है तो वह है अन्न। अन्न के बगैर देश में कोई जीवित नहीं रह सकता है। आज देश में इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि अन्न की कमी को दूर करने के लिए कृषि के आधुनिक साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। वैसे पिछले सालों में हरितक्रान्ति के नाम पर काफी पैसा भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने खर्च किया है। हो सकता है कि उस का नतीजा कहीं-कहीं कुछ अच्छा भी मिला हो लेकिन कई जगह पर करोड़ रुपये बेकार खर्च हुए। केवल नारा नारा ही रह गया आज भी हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा क्यों कि समय शायद आप बहुत कम देंगे। मध्य प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है जहां पर कृषि के लिए काफी गुंजाइश है अच्छी पैदावार की जा सकती है। जैसा कि आप का प्रदेश पंजाब है, पंजाब के मुकाबले में मध्यप्रदेश में भी खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है, लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश में खेती की पैदावार जिस रूप में बढ़नी चाहिए उस रूप में वह नहीं बढ़ी। उस का कारण यह है कि सिंचाई के साधन बहुत सीमित हैं। जब कि वहां सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए काफी गुंजाइश है, कई सिंचाई योजनाएं कई सालों से विचाराधीन पड़ी हुई हैं जिन के ऊपर अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ। जैसे

[श्री भागीरथ भवर]

नर्मदा घाटी योजना है, अगर नर्मदा घाटी योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाए तो इस प्रदेश की लाखों एकड़ जमीन उससे सिंचित हो सकती है और उसमें पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है। लेकिन वह अभी तक पड़ी हुई है। कभी वह ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जाती है कभी भारत सरकार उस पर सोचती है, कभी अलग अलग राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री बैठ कर उस पर सोचते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ। तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि चाहे वह अभी ट्रिब्यूनल के पास हो या जहां भी हो भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाम पर शीघ्र-तिशीघ्र निर्णय करे ताकि देश के अन्दर कृषि की पैदावार बढ़े। देश में आज अन्न की कमी है और उसके लिए जो हम आज दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ पसारते हैं यह ठीक नहीं है।

इस के अलावा भूमि संरक्षण की योजना भी बनी कई देशों में भूमि सुधार के कानून भी बने। लेकिन वह कानून कानून बनकर रह गए चाहे सीलिंग का मामला हो चाहे कोई और मामला हो वह कानून केवल कानून बन कर रहे गए है। भूमि संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध मे हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले दिनों काफी शिकायतें हुई। भूमि संरक्षण के नाम पर पैसा खर्च होता है उस मे कई अधिकारियो ने भ्रष्टाचार किया। पिछले दिनों आप ने सुना होगा वहा एक डायरेक्टर लाया थे जो डायरेक्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर थे उन के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप थे उन को मध्य प्रदेश से निकाला गया। लेकिन उसके बाद वह राजस्थान मे किसी यूनिवर्सिटी के चांसलर बना दिए गए। अभी अभी यह कार्यवाही की गई। इसी प्रकार मैंने एक भूमि संरक्षण अधिकारी के खिलाफ लाखों रुपये के भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाया, वह सस्पेंड हुआ। उस के बाद उस को डायरेक्टर बना कर भोपाल के डायरेक्टोरेट में बैठा दिया गया। इस प्रकार से लाखो रुपया खाने के बाद ऐसे लोगो का प्रोमोशन कर दिया जाता है। उस को महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर बैठा दिया जाता है तो हमारी कृषि की पैदावार जो हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह कैसे बढ़ेगी? अभी मैं ने एक शिकायत की है कि हमारे यहां भूमि संरक्षण विभाग में जो भूमि में गड्ढे खोदे जाते हैं उन में लाखों रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है जिस में कि कई अधिकारी अभी तक ऐसे हैं जिन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह काम केवल राज्य सरकारों पर न छोड़ा जाए। पैसा राज्य सरकारों को आप देते हैं। उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। यदि सुधार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पैसा देती है और अगर उस का सदुपयोग नहीं होता है तो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उस को देखे और कहीं से भी शिकायत आए तो उस पर तत्काल कार्यवाही करें। कृषि के मामले मे जिन अधिकारियो को शिकायत आए उन को दण्ड देना चाहिए और नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर देना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मैं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। वैसे समतल भूमि जहां होती है, सिंचाई के साधन जहां होते हैं वहां तो हर तरह से साधन उपलब्ध हो जाते है, उन को लोन भी मिल जाता है, सब कुछ सहायता उन्हें मिल जाती है। लेकिन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कुछ भी नहीं होता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो पहाड़ी जमीन है जहां थोड़ी बहुत भी कृषि योग्य भूमि होती है वह घूम कर के बिलकुल निरर्थक बन जाती है। तो उस के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, चाहे बुलडोजर हो या और ऐसे साधन हो जिस से उन जमीनों को समतल किया जा सके। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों मे इस का इंतजाम करना चाहिए जिस से वहां भूमि सुधार हो सके और लोग पैदावार बढ़ा सकें।

सुधरे हुए बीजों में काफी प्रचार होता है। हम को भी रोज उस के बारे में पत्रिकाएं मिलती है, लेकिन आजकल ऐसे होता है कि

जैसे हर चीज में मिलावट चल गई है ऐसे ही सुधरे हुए बीजों के नाम पर कई लोगों ने ऐसे फार्म खोल लिए हैं जो नकली और घटिया बीज बाजार से खरीद कर बेचते हैं और उस के अनाप शनाप पैसा कमाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह बीज किसानों को दिया जाता है तो उस से उतनी पैदावार नहीं होती है।

गुजरात के दोहद में एक पाण्डया फाइया नाम की संस्था है, वह बीज देने का काम करती है। सरकार से पैसा लेती है, लेकिन बीज बाजार से खरीद कर थैलियों में बन्द कर के मोहर लगा कर किसानों को बेचती है और वह बीज बेकार निकलता है। किसान जो कि एक अनपढ़ ग्रामीण है, वह कभी भी शिकायत करने नहीं जाता कि उस बीज से झाड तो बढ़ गया, लेकिन फल नहीं लगा। इस प्रकार की कई बात हमारे सामने आती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए और ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए खाद बहुत जरूरी चीज है लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत गत साल दुगनी कर दी गई। साधारण किसान जिस के पास कम रकबा है, वह उस को खरीद नहीं सकता, उस को बैंक से लोन भी नहीं मिलता और यदि लेने भी जाता है तो रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है, कई दिनों तक भटकना पड़ता है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि खाद की कीमतों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, आइन्दा उस को और ज्यादा न बढ़ाया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि खाद का वितरण ठीक से होना चाहिए, उस पर कालाबाजारी न हो। इस समय जो खाद का वितरण होता है, उस में कालाबाजारी होती है और लोग अनाप-शनाप पैसा कमाते हैं, चाहे प्राईवेट की मारफत मिले या ग्राम सेवकों की मारफत मिले। कृषि अधिकारी के माध्यम से भी जो वितरण होता है उस में भी कालाबाजारी होती है, 100 रुपये के बजाय 150 या 200 रुपया देना पड़ता है और वह भी समय पर नहीं मिलता है। जब किसान को खाद देने की जरूरत होती है, तब नहीं मिलता है। इसी तरह से सुधरे हुए बीज भी समय से नहीं मिलते हैं, किसान इधर उधर से ला कर जब बो देता है उसके बाद उसको बीज मिलता है। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। यदि ये बुराइयां दूर की जा सकें तो खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

खाद के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—हम देश में खाद के कारखाने बहुत कम हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र झाबुआ में फौस्फेट निकला है, उस से खाद का कारखाना खोला जा सकता है। इस समय उसको वहां से निकाल कर बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। हालांकि कारखाना खोलने से आप का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी खाद से आप का सम्बन्ध है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो फास्फेट निकला है, उस का कारखाना वहीं खोला जाना चाहिये। मेरा क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है—झाबुआ बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र है—वहां जो फास्फेट निकला है, यदि उस का कारखाना वहीं खोल दिया जाय तो उससे आस-पास और विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को सस्ती खाद मिलने लगेगी और लोगों को मजदूरी और धंधा भी मिलने लगेगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्य कुछ कदम उठायें।

हमारे यहां वन निरन्तर बरबाद होते जा रहे हैं, जिस से पानी की कमी होती जा रही है। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि जहां वन ज्यादा होता है, वहां पानी ज्यादा गिरता है। वनों के लिये राज्य सरकारें भी पैसा खर्च करती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पैसा खर्च करती है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी वन बरबाद हो

[श्री भागीरथ झवर]

रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि वनों की रक्षा के लिये सख्त कदम उठाये जायें। जितने वन इस समय हैं उन की रक्षा की जाय और जहां वन नहीं है, पहाड़ियां नंगी पड़ी हैं, जहां वृक्षारोपण के सिवाय और कुछ पैदा नहीं हो सकता, वहां वृक्षारोपण की योजना बनाई जाय। इससे लोगों को धंधा मिलेगा और वन भी इस देश में बढ़ेंगे।

मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—छोटे किसानों को आज जो सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं—न बीज मिलता है, न खाद मिलता है और न लोन मिलता है—इस तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। छोटे किसानों की जमीनों के सुधार के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं—जो बड़े किसान हैं, जिन के पास अधिक जमीन हैं, उन को भी यदि कर्ज नहीं मिलता है तो वे पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, ट्रैक्टर या सुधरे हुए औजार नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। इस ओर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। यदि ठीक तरह से खेती की पैदावार की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश की खाद्य समस्या सुधर जायगी। खास तौर से खेती के मामले में कृषि विभाग में जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उस को रोका जाना चाहिये। इस से खेती की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और दूसरे देशों के सामने जो हाथ पसारना पड़ता है, वह स्थिति बदल सकती है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभार प्रकट मानता हूं, आप ने इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार प्रकट करने का मुझे अवसर दिया। यह देश—काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक और अटक से कटक तक—सारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। श्री सकर दयाल सिंह जी ने अभी कहा कि 75 से 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसानी और खेती करते हैं। इस लिये देश की आर्थिक नींव किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होने पर निर्भर करती है। यहां के किसान ज्यादातर गांवों में रहते हैं। जब तक गांवों के निर्माण और खेती के विकास पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा तब तक इस देश की प्रगति होना सम्भव नहीं है। यह दुख का विषय है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के 28 वर्षों के बाद भी, जबकि यह सारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, हमें अपने खाने-पीने के लिये जितने अन्न की आवश्यकता है, वे पैदा नहीं कर सके हैं। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि हम अभी तक अपनी पुरानी परम्परा वाली प्रकृति पर ही खेती को निर्भर करते रहे, सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के द्वारा प्रकृति पर जो कब्जा करना चाहिये था वह हम नहीं कर सके।

देश के किसी न किसी भाग में हर साल या तो ज्यादा पानी पड़ने की वजह से बाढ़ आ जाती है या कम पानी होने से सूखा पड़ जाता है। यों तो सरकार ने भिन्न-भिन्न प्रदेशों में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की योजनायें बना कर इस काम को करने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन फिर भी हम इन पर काबू नहीं पा सके हैं। यह बात सही है कि खेती के लिये सर्व प्रथम पानी की आवश्यता है। हमारे देश में नदियों की कमी नहीं है। यदि उन नदियों को ठीक से बांध कर के पानी का पूरा उपयोग किया गया होता तो जो स्थिति आज हमारी है, वह पैदा नहीं होती।

13.16 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

सिंचाई योजनाओं में एक लघु सिंचाई योजना है, जिसे मध्यम वर्गीय योजना भी कहते हैं, यह योजना राज्य सरकारें चलाती हैं। योजना आयोग की मारफत भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को इस के लिए पैसा देती है। इस योजना पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं पर तो भारत सरकार काम कर रही है, लेकिन लघु सिंचाई योजना पर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जितना दिया जाना

चाहिए। ये योजनायें ऐसी है जिन पर खर्चा कम होता है और थोड़े समय में इन का लाभ मिलना शुरु हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। छोटे छोटे किसान इन से लाभ उठा सकते है, सरकार की ओर से ट्यूब-वेलिंग का काम हो सकता है, बहुत से लोग स्वय भी इस काम को कर लेते है, इन के लिए टैक निकल एसिस्टेंस और आर्थिक सहायता सरकार दे और इन को जल्द से जल्द पूरा कराय। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ विभिन्न प्रदेशो में जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनी है उन को भी शीघ्र पूरा कराने का प्रयास होना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से मेरा विश्वास है कि कुछ ही दिनो में यह देश अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी कर सकेगा और जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है उस को पूरा करने के बाद दूसरे देशो को भी भेज सकेगा।

जैसा मैंने अभी बताया—बिहार भी एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है। इसके दो भाग है—गगा नदी के उत्तर का जो इलाका है, जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से सटा हुआ है, वह तो बिलकुल ही कृषि प्रधान है, वहा कोई उद्योग धन्धे नही है। वहा पर अनको बड़ी बड़ी नदिया है। भारत के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति पूज्य बाबू राजेंद्र प्रसाद जी, जिस समय अन्तरिम सरकार में कृषि मत्री थ, यह बात 1947–48 की है, उन्होंने गण्डक योजना बनाने के लिए बिहार सरकार को लिखा था? उन्होंने अपने पत्र में कहा था कि गण्डक योजना सिंचाई योजनाओं में एक ऐसी योजना है कि उस के कार्यान्वित करने के बाद देश में जितने अन्न की आवश्यकता है, उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है और विदेशो को भी अन्न भेजा जा सकता है। और यह भी बताया था, जो कि वास्तविकता है, कि जितने कम पैसे में अधिक अन्न इस योजना के पूरा हो जाने से हो सकता है उतने कम पैसे में और किसी योजना से नही हो सकता है। लेकिन उस समय प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सका, 10 वर्ष बाद तृतीय योजना में यह काम लिया गया और जिस को आज तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था वह पूरा नही हो पाया। भारत सरकार ने इस में दिलचस्पी नही ली। बिहार सरकार न भारत सरकार से दो, एक बार निवेदन किया कि इस योजना को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए जिस से बिहार के चारन, चम्पारन मुज्जफरपुर, दरभगा के इलाके मे और यू०पी० के गोरखपुर और देवरिया इलाको में और नैपाल के इलाको में इस से लाभ हो सकेगा और यह क्षेत्र इतना अन्न पैदा कर सकेंगे जिस से अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के बाद देश के अन्य क्षेत्रो की आवश्यकता को भी पूरी कर सकेंगे। जब से माननीय जगजीवन राम जी कृषि मत्री हुए है तब से लहलहाते खेत दिखाई दे रहे है, मेरा उन से निवेदन है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और इस योजना को पूरा कर सकेंगे जिस से अन्न की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

पानी के बाद अच्छे बीज की आवश्यकता होती है। किसी भी प्रदेश मे ठीक समय पर बीज नही पहुचता है। हमारे यहा 10, 15 सालो से यही हो रहा है कि बीज मगाने का काम सितम्बर महीने से शुरु होना है लेकिन उस की असली प्राप्ति अक्तूबर के अन्त मे या नवम्बर में होती है जब कि 80 फीसदी जमीन बो दी जाती है। और कभी कभी बीज ऐसा भी आता है जो उस जमीन के लिए उपयुक्त नही होता है परिणामत एक, दो महीने बात भी वह अकुरीत नहीं होता और वह खेत बेकार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए अच्छे बीज बनाने के लिए हर राज्य में बीज केन्द्र खोलने चाहियें और उन में अच्छे बीज पैदा कर के किसानो को उचित समय पर बटवाने चाहिय।

तीसरा स्थान फर्टिलाइजर का आता है। पिछले साल फर्टिलाइजर की कमी

[श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह]

से हमारे यहां कुछ काम नहीं हो सका। डीजल की स्थिति भी खराब थी और किसानों को जिस वक्त सिंचाई के लिए पानी चाहिए था उस वक्त उन को डीजल नहीं मिलता था। साथ ही उस का दाम भी बढ़ गया था। किसान द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों का दाम तो तय कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उस की जो जरूरत की चीजें हैं वह आप उपलब्ध नहीं कराते। इन कठिनाइयों का सामना करने पर किसान की स्थिति इतनी कमजोर पड़ जाती है कि वह ठीक से काम नहीं कर पाता है।

इन सब चीजों को पूरा करने के बाद आप को भूमि नीति में भी सुधार करना चाहिये। बराबर सुनते हैं कि भूमिहीन किसानों को मजदूर वर्ग के लोगों को भूमि दी जा रही है। लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ नहीं है। ज्यादा जमीन वालों से कितनी जमीन आप ने ली, यह ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। देने वाली बात बिल्कुल कागज पर रहती है। अमलियत में भूमिहीनों को कोई जमीन नहीं मिलती है। जब तक आप यह नहीं पता लगायेंगे कि कितनी जमीन आप ने ज्यादा जमीन वालों से ली तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। बिहार में बहुत से भूमिपति ऐसे हैं जिन का कांग्रेस पर आधिपत्य है। अपनी जमीन को बेनामी बनाये हुए हैं और यहां तक कि उस को अपने कुत्ते, बिल्ली के नाम पर लिखे हुए हैं। इसलिए बांटने के पहले कितनी जमीन आप ने बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों से ली इस की घोषणा करनी चाहिये जिस दिन आप के हाथ में जमीन आयेगी तो आप आसानी से जमीन बांट सकते हैं।

इस के बाद भूमि सुधार के लिए जरूरत है कि चकबन्दी हो। बिहार के एक दो जिलों में चकबन्दी का काम आरम्भ हुआ है। लेकिन अधिकारियों के भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से वह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। सरकार इस काम को शीघ्र पूरा कराये। अगर आप इन कामों को पूरा कर लेंगे तो हम लोग इतना अन्न पैदा कर सकेंगे कि देश की आवश्यकता तो पूरी होगी ही, बल्कि बाहर भी हम भेज सकेंगे। यह देश कृषि प्रधान रहा है और हमेशा कहा गया है कि यहां घी, दूध की नदियां बहती थी, उस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार और खास कर माननीय सिन्दे साहब जो किसान परिवार से आते हैं, इन बातों की ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI BANAMALI BABU (Sambalpur): Growth rate in agriculture is always a slow process. The conditions necessary for a higher rate of growth are, among other things a good agrarian structure, irrigation and a scientific management of water and soil which are wanting in our country. However, the progress we have made in agriculture so far as, compared to some developed countries of the world where the breakthrough came after long 50 years even with their distinct advantages, over this country, is noteworthy. We are lucky to have achieved a significant measure of progress within a short time.

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Government which is also referred to in the Economic Survey. We have no reason to be compacent in this regard that we have achieved a rate of growth as high as 6.1 per cent on wheat crop. Then how is it that the growth in rice is still languishing at 2.5 per cent. There are various reasons for this shortfall which, I hope, the Minister will take into consideration for a higher rate of growth in rice.

Secondly, the growing unemployment in the rural area is a matter of serious concern and the Government should give a higher priority to tackle

this probem. The dimension of this problem can be imagined when 70 per cent of the total work force of the country is located in the rural areas. Their number was 132 millions in 1961 swelling upto 190 millions in 1976 and which will ultimately come to 218 millions in 1981. I have not come across in the report of the ministry any concrete steps the Government propose to take in this regard. The few projects that we have undertaken, I do not think, even touch the fringe of the problem. The crash scheme of rural employment, if continued, could have met this problem to some extent.

Next is about drought and the continuing famine conditions in the country. It is common knowledge that drought and near-famine condition are occurring in large parts of the country and it has sharply brought into focus the need for greater irrigation. It is the very pocket which makes heavy demands on procured food. I would wish that there should be a larger allocation in the matter of irrigation. Annual spending by the States alone goes upto Rs. 300 crores, by way of relief operations. I wish this could have been gainfully employed on irrigation. State of Orissa mirrors the paradox in this regard. There is plenty of natural resources but the State's financial resource are very much limited and the state is not able to make any progress due to this constraint. The State has made several requests to the Centre to come to its aid in regard to irrigation so that the State may not be left to the mercy of the monsoons. In the Working Group itself, the Central Government gave an impression that they would come to the aid of the State Government in a big way in both minor irrigation and ground water projects but something happened afterwards, I do not know; the indications are that their help whatever it is will be very small. I would expect the Central Government for greater financial assistance to Orissa State regarding minor and ground water irrigation

Now I come to the dry farming technique. It would take a long time to provide irrigation facilities to rainfall area. To-day quantum of irrigation is hardly for 30 million hectares when the net sown area is 139 million hectares. It will take a long time to cope with the demand even upto 40 per cent or 50 per cent Dry farming techniques which are being deveoped should be expedited and should be extended to all the rain-fed areas and this should not be kept restricted to a few pockets or districts when a large part of the country is experiencing famine condition

I would like to say a word about the cropping pattern. The cropping pattern that prevails in the country present will not carry us forward. To-day the farmer takes ony to such crop as is needed by him and his famuly which is both uneconomical and unproductive I would expect that there should be such a cropping pattern or such crops should be grown which suits the nature of the soil as also the environment of the area. This will not only benefit the farmer financially but would also increase the agricultural production in the country. Government should see that crops are grown according to a production plan fixed for each area or region.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the present low procurement price. The criticism directed against fixing the higher price of foodgrains particularly rice is misconceived. Most of the criticiisms are mis-informed. It has to realised that unless you give an incentive price to the farmer, neither he will have the temptation nor the capacity to raise the crop. The Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed the rate of paddy at 74. The reasons advanced by the Commission in the report are totally erroneous and unconvincing, because the rate per quintal of paddy cultivation expenses calculated therein is not correct. The

[Shri Banamali Babu.]

rate in fact is much higher to-day. The margin or profit is also very low. What is the point in arguing, as has been done by the Agricultural Prices Commission, that the farmer should have no complaint if he gets a reasonable return? Have we sought to control the profits on industrial goods and other commodities? If that has not been done, why should there be a restriction on the profits of foodgrains? Either there should not be any procurement or if you want to procure paddy, you should give a fairly remunerative price to the cultivator. The cultivation of paddy is more arduous and more expensive and more subject to the hazards of the monsoon as compared to wheat. How is it that the price of paddy is equated with the price of wheat and not fixed much above it?

It is also wrong to suggest that the profit goes only to the big farmers. A small farmer even holding 2 acres of land stands to benefit from the procurement price as he has to sell some of his stocks for other necessities of life He has also to go in for conversion of a portion of paddy to purchase costly inputs. If the Government like they can purchase paddy from the open market and give up the idea of acquiring paddy through the levy from the producers. Whatever it is, I would suggest that Government should give utmost consideration to fixing a higher price for paddy. The money that is spent on relief operations every year and the cost of import of foodstuffs should not be forgotten by government and they should not grudge giving to the farmers a higher price.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश का एक दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि भारत एक खेतिहर देश है लेकिन अन्न के स्तर पर स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो पाया, किन्तु ऐसा नहीं है कि इसके लिए प्रयास न किया गया हो। इस देश की सरकार ने, इस देश के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने और इस देश के किसानों ने काफी मेहनत की, परिश्रम किया और अन्न को उपजाने में बहुत प्रयास किया। यह सही है कि देखिए आपत्तियां आती रहीं और उन के कारण कहीं पर सूखा पड़ा तो कहीं पर फ्लड आया और कहीं पर ड्राउट हुआ और अन्न की कमी होती रही, लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह भी बात है कि हमारे देश की आबादी 2.5 परसेन्ट की रेशो से बढ़ रही है जबकि हमारी खेती, जबकि हमारा अन्न 2.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा है। तो चाहे जितना भी प्रयास किया जाए, आगे आने वाले वर्षों में यदि इसी तेजी से आबादी बढ़ती रही, तो यह कमी कभी पूरी होने वाली नहीं है।

इस के साथ ही यह भी बात है कि अन्न-उपजाओ पर तो काफी जोर रहा लेकिन अन्न बचाओ पर उतना जोर नहीं रहा। हमारा बहुत सा अन्न चूहे खा जाते हैं और बहुत सा हैंडलिंग में खराब हो जाता है। अगर आप को भारत को अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाना है, तो यह निश्चित बात है कि हमारे देश की आबादी घटनी चाहिए और यह जो 1975 का वर्ष है, इस को नो बेबी इयर के रूप में मनाना चाहिए। देश के अन्दर इस वर्ष बच्चे पैदा न हों, इस अभियान को तेजी के साथ, हिम्मत के साथ आगे लाना चाहिए। इस तरह से 1.5 प्रतिशत की आबादी हम कम कर सकेंगे और अन्न में स्वावलम्बी हो सकेंगे।

यहां पर बहुत भाषण मैंने सुने और चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, यहां पर बड़े जमींदारों की और बड़े खेतिहरों की ज्यादा वकालत की गई। उन के लिए बहुत बातें कही गई लेकिन हम देखते हैं अपनी आंखों से भी देखते हैं और किताबों में भी पढ़ते हैं और वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट में और वर्ल्ड फूड आर्गेनाइजेशन की रिपोर्ट में साफ शब्दों में यह दिया गया है कि जितनी भी सुविधायें मिली हैं चाहे वह मार्केटिंग मिकनाईजेशन हो, चाहे कर्ज हो चाहे बीज हो, चाहे फर्टिलाइजर्स

हो और चाहे सर्विस टक्नोलोजी हो, वे सब बड़े किसानों को मिली हैं और छोटे किसान उन से वंचित रहे हैं। एक रेशो उन्होंने दिया है कि अगर एक छोटे किसान को अगर, 21.54 किलो फर्टिलाइजर्स मिला है एक हेक्टेयर के लिए, तो बड़े किसानों को उस से दुगना मिला है। पानी की मिकदार भी बड़े किसान को अधिक मिली है। जहां इस देश के अन्दर एक इंटरेस्ट ऐसा पैदा हो गया है कि केवल एक को लाभ हो और जो लाखों की संख्या में, करोड़ों की संख्या में छोटे किसान हैं, वे सारी फैसेलिटीज से वंचित रहें तो वह देश अन्न के मामले में कभी भी आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता। आज बड़े किसानों की पहुंच यहां तक है और उन की बड़ी बड़ी लोबीज हैं और वे अपने आप को आर्गेनाइज कर सकते हैं क्योंकि गिनती में वे कम हैं, उन के पास शक्ति भी है और वे प्रोपेगण्डा भी कर सकते हैं, वे यहां पर माग कर रहे हैं कि अन्न की कीमत 105 रुपया जो है वह कम है। मेरा उन से कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन मैं देखती हूं कि छोटे किसानों की बात इस सदन में नहीं कही जाती, उन की फैसीलिटीज देने की बात नहीं कही जाती। इस देश में अगर समाजवाद लाना है और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि योजना के अन्तर्गत जो छोटे और बड़े किसान में डिस्पेरिटी पैदा हुई है, एक छोटे इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट में जो डिस्पेरिटी है, वह कम हो, तो आप को एक आर्गनाइजेशन तैयार करना चाहिए जोकि छोटे किसानों की और छोटे लोगों की सहायता करे;

मजदूरों की बात कही गई और श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने कहा कि मजदूरों की हालत खराब है। निःसंदेह उन की हालत बुरी है लेकिन मैं देखती हूं कि जो महिलाएं हैं क्योंकि खेतों में काम करती हैं, घरों में काम करती हैं और जो बगीचों में काम करती हैं, उन की हालत और भी ज्यादा बुरी है। आज अगर एक पुरुष को डेढ़ रुपया मजदूरी मिलती है तो उसी काम को करने वाली एक स्त्री को एक रुपया मजदूरी मिलती है। क्या यह समाजवाद है? क्या इस का नाम इक्वैलिटी है। आप नारा लगाते हैं कि अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाओ और यह बढ़ाओ और वह बढ़ाओ यह किस के लिए? किसी को भूखा मारो और किसी को सब कुछ दे दो, इस देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता। इसका सम्बन्ध सिर्फ लेबर से ही नहीं है बल्कि खेती से भी सम्बन्ध है, उसमें भी इसका सम्बन्ध है जहां महिलाएं काम करती हैं। इक्वल पे फार इक्वल वर्क का सिद्धांत लागू होना चाहिए। इस तरह का कानून पास होना चाहिए और आप को देखना चाहिए कि उसको सभी राज्य अपनाएं। महिलाओं को बराबर के काम के लिए बराबर का वेतन मिलना चाहिए।

एग्रिकल्चर को आपने प्रायोरिटी दी है और इसको कोर सैक्टर कहा है मैं कहती हूं कि यह कोर आफ दी कोर है। लेकिन इसको प्रायोरिटी दे देने से या इसको कोर सेक्टर करार दे देने से ही हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है वह समाप्त नहीं हो जाती है। बजट पास कर देने मात्र से हमारी जिम्मेदारी समाप्त नहीं हो जाती है। जो खर्चा होता है उसको न हम यहां करते हैं और न लेजिस्लेचर करती है और न ही एग्जीक्टिव करती है, न साइंटिस्ट करते हैं। इसको खर्च करने वाली मशीनरी न आपके हाथ में होनी है और न साइंटिस्ट्स के हाथ में होती है। खेती को ही आप लें। इसके साथ कई विभाग सम्बन्धित हैं। अब जो अलग-अलग विभाग हैं उनके अन्दर आपस में किसी तरह का कोआर्डिनेशन है या नहीं इसको भी तो देखा जाना चाहिये। चाहे बड़े किसानों की बात हो और चाहे छोटे किसानों की बात हो विभिन्न विभाग जो खेती से सबन्धित हैं उन में आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन का होना बहुत आवश्यक है और अगर कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

होगा तो जो हमारी नीतियां हैं उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं हो सकेगा। आज होता क्या है? किसान को अगर बीज मिलता है तो पानी नहीं मिलता, पानी मिलता है तो खाद नहीं मिलती, खाद मिलती है तो कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। वर्ल्ड बैंक की कर्ज के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई थी। उनकी टीम 1972 में एप्वाइंट हुई थी और उस टीम ने 1974 में रिपोर्ट दी। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने यह बताया कि 36,000 लोगों ने उनके सर्वे के मुताबिक जहां कोआपरेटिव इंस्टीट्यूशन से कर्ज लिया, उन में से 29,000 छोटे किसान थे और उनकी आमदनी इतनी नहीं थी कि वे कर्ज वापिस कर सकते। अब अगर वे कर्ज वापिस नहीं कर पायेंगे तो आगे उनको कर्ज नहीं मिल सकेगा और उनका काम नहीं चल पाएगा। बीज फर्टिलाइजर यदि कुछ भी वे खरीद नहीं सकेंगे। इसलिए सच्चे अर्थों में समाजवाद लाना है तो इन छोटे किसानों की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा। जो भी काम हो वह इने-गिने लोगों के लिए नहीं। वह पूरे देश के लिए होना चाहिए और आपको देखना चाहिए कि छोटे किसान जो हैं दो तीन एकड़ या पांच एकड़ वाले किसान हैं उनको पूरी सहूलियतें उपलब्ध हों। आपको उनके लिए एक इंटग्रेटिड प्रोग्राम चलाना चाहिए।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में. .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप समाप्त करें। श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sir, I speak in Hindi. You are a generous person. Kindly give me some more time this being the International Women's Year. I am saying something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have made that request to your Chief Whip.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: I am making a request through you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway you take two more minutes. Women want to have the cake and eat it too?

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : आज हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि विभिन्न विभागों में कोआर्डिनेशन है या नहीं है फिर चाहे वह कृषि से सम्बन्धित काम में हों या इंडस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित काम हों।

अब मैं ड्राई फार्मिंग के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। देश की आधी जमीन ऐसी है जिस में पानी से सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उसको उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए ड्राई फार्मिंग की स्कीम लागू की गई है। यह एक इंटग्रेटिड प्रोब्लेम है। कई सूबों में इसके सेंटर, सब सेंटर बने हैं। डैमंस्ट्रेशन की तरह से वहां पर काम हो रहा है। मैं अपने जिले, अपने क्षेत्र की बात करती हूं। बदायूं जिला बैकवर्ड जिलों की लिस्ट में आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बैकवर्ड जिलों में वह भी एक जिला है। वहां भी आप ने डैमंस्ट्रेशन सेंटर कायम किया है। सारी फैसिलिटीज वहां प्रोवाइड की हैं। लेकिन उसके आस-पास के खेत सूख रहे हैं। वहां न पानी का इंतजाम है और न ट्यूबवैल लगे हुए हैं। उनको बिजली भी नसीब नहीं है। मैंने प्रवास किया है और विभाग को लिखा भी है कि डेरी फार्मिंग की स्कीम वहां चल सकती है। काफी जानवर दूध देने वाले वहां हैं। लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है: एक टीम भी गई थी। उसने सर्वे किया भी था। ऐसा कुछ लग भी रहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ होने वाला है। लेकिन साल भर हो गया है कोई डेयरी फार्म नहीं खुला है और न ही दूसरी सहूलियतें मुहैया की गई हैं और न ही पूरे जिले को ड्राई फार्मिंग के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। किसी रेलवे लाइन से उसका सम्बन्ध नहीं जोड़ा गया है। कोई रेलवे भी वहां

फैसिलिटीज नहीं है। इन्हीं कारणों से रिजन इम्बैलेंसिज पैदा हुई है, इन्हीं कारणों से कुछ पाकेट्स बहुत ही पिछड़ गई हैं। यही कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी, हमारे आफिसर जिसको चाहते हैं छोड़ देते हैं और जिसको चाहते हैं ले लेते हैं और किन कारणों से वे ऐसा करते हैं इसमें मैं इस वक्त जाना नहीं चाहती हूं

अब मैं जंगलात के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। जंगलात हमारी सम्पदा है। कई सूबों में आपने फारेस्ट कारपोरेशन स्थापित किए हैं मैं चाहती हूं कि जो हमारी यूनियन टैरिटरीज हैं चाहे गोआ हो, पांडिचेरी हो, अंडमान निकोबार हो, वहां पर भी इस तरह कारपोरेशन आपको बनाने चाहिये। मैं अंडमान निकोबार की बात करती हूं। वहां की वन सम्पदा का अफसरों के कालेबोरेशन से नाश किया जा रहा है, लूट उसको हो रही है। बास आइलैंडज में से कम से कम दस आइलैंड ऐसे हैं जहां एक-एक आदमी मठाधीश है। उसका आप चाहे किसी भी नाम से पुकारें, कहीं बिशप है, कहीं गुहलक्मा है, कहीं काका है। नाम जो है उसका मैं भूले जा रही हूं। एक आदमी एक एक आइलैंड का मालिक है। बड़ी सुन्दर टीक तथा दूसरी प्रकार की लकड़ी को प्राइवेट शिप्स से, प्राइवेट बोट्स से कलकत्ता आदि के बाजारों में ले जा कर बेचा जाता है और वह सब अन-एकाउंटिड है, इसका कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के साथ उनकी साझेदारी है इस लूट में। मैं पी० ए० सी० के साथ अंडमान गई थी। वहां से वापिस आकर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा है जिस को उन्होंने वहां भेजा है। मैं चाहती हूं कि फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की वहां जांच होनी चाहिये। वहां आरा मिल, सा मिल पचास सौ साल पुरानी है और उसका कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है। सारी वन सम्पदा पानी की तरह लूट रही है। वहां टिम्बर की, फारेस्ट, डिपार्टमेंट की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये और उसके अन्दर सुधार होना चाहिये।

SHRI D K PANDA (Bhanjanagar) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I could not resist my temptation to speak because yesterday while giving reply the hon Minister Shri Shinde, expressed his happiness over the performance of his Ministry in the matter of production and distribution

Now, I will begin with Orissa Due to drought there is a most serious devastating type of famine which is already looming large and there are reports about selling out of children in Kalanandi district A discussion on this subject has taken place in the Assembly In spite of these facts having been discussed in the Assembly now we find here there is mention —take for example, Orissa—that there is some drought but the situation is not so alarming These expressions have been made by the hon. Minister Therefore, I want to give an answer and I demand certain thing to be done.

Firsty in the brochure itself that has been published by the Orissa Government after the Central team had visited Orissa relating to the drought situation it has been said: "There is imperative need for supply of adequate quantities of rice and wheat from Central pool or else absolutely we cannot save the people."

[Shri D. K. Panda.]

No doubt, wheat has increased from 10,000 tonnes to 28,000 tonnes but as for rice the situtaion will have to be largely managed by increasing the supply of wheat against rice through the public distribution system. Sir, last year 2 14 lakh tonnes of rice were procured whereas this year till March, 1975 only 38,000 tonnes have been procured. Government has also said there is no further chance to procure more. Therefore, from this point of view I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to this grim reality about famine conditions and the apprehended starvation deaths in Orissa. What I. demand is that immediately from the Central pool rice should be rushed in the desired quantity to Orissa. Without that we cannot save the people there. Sir, even the price of 'Raji' which is the cheapest staple food in this area, has gone up to Rs 2 50 per kilo. This rise in price is unprecedented in the history.

Now, with regard to irrigation, I have to mention one point. In Orissa, all the power projects have been financed by the State Government and the State Government has been spending money on them. From these power projects, all the centrally sponsored big industries like the Rourkela steel plant, are taking power. What is happening in other places? This is well known. Take for example Farakka in Weset Bengal and other power projects in Maharashtra and other places We find that there are so many centrally sponsored projects and for these projects, the Central Government is giving financial assistance Rather, they are exclusively centrally sponsored projects. Whereas, the power projects in Orissa are financed by the State Government. This is a heavy burden on the State Government.

Sir, now Rs. 75 crores have been provided as the Plan outlay for irrigation. This is nothing. For Orissa, I demand that Rs. 150 crores have to be provided, or in the alternative, the super thermal power project at Talcher should be taken up by the Central Government so that in regard to investment on that account and on other power projects like Bhimkund etc. we can save money and we can give our quota. By this, we will be able to spread the quota given by the Centre and the Centre can also help us. Therefore, my specific demand is that immediately Rs. 150 crores shoud be allotted in stead of Rs. 75 crores for these irrigation projects Or else, the twenty lakh acres of lands which are waste lands should be developed These are waste lands as per Government statistics. These are Government waste lands, out of which Government themselves claim that they have distributed only 1,50,000 acres. Therefore, for development for these lands, Government should come forward and allot funds.

My last point is this On a rough calculation, if these twenty lakh acres of waste lands can be developed, if per acre Rs. 500 is the income and in regard to all those places which have already been spotted out, if the Centre can come forward and allot some money, we can at least make Rs. 100 crores and to that extent we can develop Therefore, I demand that the Government should make a break through from their capitalistic production system and they should break the feudal and semi feudal hold and influence over the rural sector Monopoly ownership of lands should be done away with, absentee landlordism should be completely and totally abolished and non-legalised share crapping should also be abolished. Unless this is done, the reactionary forces like the BLD will take advantage of the situation. Therefore, the marketable surplus has to be taken over by the Government through local popular committees. The levy system is there. But, this is not taken over still. I demand that the feudal and

semi feudal hold on the rural sector should be completely broken.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ बिल्कुल कृषि पर आधारित है । कृषि इस देश में बराबर कभी फ्लड से और कभी ड्राट से नष्ट होती रही है । उत्तर बिहार, उत्तर बंगाल और आसाम आदि इलाके में बराबर यह हालत रही है ।

मैं बिहार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं । 1971 में गंगा में इतनी भीषण बाढ़ आई, कैलेमिट्स फ्लड आया कि उसने सारे उत्तर बिहार को जल-मग्न कर दिया । उसे फिर उसी जगह लाकर खड़ा कर दिया जहां कि वह 1952 में थी ।

1974 में कुछ महीने पहले अगस्त सितम्बर में जब मंत्री जी कृषि मंत्री नहीं थे, डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से वहां गये थे तो हम लोगों ने इनके साथ उस सारे इलाके को हवाई जहाज से देखा था कि किस तरह से उत्तर बिहार बिल्कुल एक समुद्र सा मालूम होता था । मेरे क्षेत्र में केवल समस्तीपुर जिले में 120 गांव बूढ़ी गंडक के एमबैंकमेंट्स में ब्रीचेज हो जाने से बह गये । यह बिहार सरकार के लिये बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि उसने फ्लड प्रोटैक्टिव एमबैंकमेंट्स तो बनाये हैं मगर उन्हें बराबर सुरक्षा देने के लिये कभी वह ध्यान नहीं देती तो उस संध्या में वहां कितने लोग उन 120 गांव के बह गये होंगे, वह आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं ।

यह सा । समस्तीपुर शहर 19 अगस्त को बहने वाला था । अगर वहां के कलैक्टर श्री जे० एल० आर्य तथा जूट मिल के महा प्रबन्धक सोनी साहब और कुछ नवयुवक लोग वहां पर नहीं होते तो वह इलाका 3, 4 साल के लिये नक्शे पर से उठ जाता । मैं वहां की गरीबी का असली रहस्य बताता हूं कि वहां बहुत नदियां हैं । इतनी ज्यादा नदियां हैं कि 1974 में बूढ़ी गंडक नदी भी जवान हो गई । जब बूढ़ी औरत संवरती है, अपने आपको डैकोरेट करती है तो सारे इलाके में होता है कि आज कुछ बुरा होने वाला है भविष्य बुरा है । इस तरह से बूढ़ी गंडक जवान बन गई और 120 गांव को बहा ले गई । उसमें कितने ही अच्छे फार्म थे, हाई इल्डिंग वैराइटी के सीड पैदा करने वाले फार्म थे, वह सब बह गये ।

मैं कृषि मंत्री से, जो देश में सर्व मान्य माने जाते हैं, सुयोग्य माने जाते हैं, उनसे यह अपील करूंगा कि आपने 1971 के बाद गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन कायम किया, इतनी उसमें दिलचस्पी ली, अभी गत सप्ताह में श्री केदारनाथ सिंह जो कृषि उपमंत्री सिंचाई विभाग के हैं, वह पटना गये थे, हमें बाद में पता चला कि उन्होंने उसमें गति लाने की कोशिश की है । कृषि उपमंत्री श्री पटेल साहब यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि वह बनाये कि इस गरीब इलाके को जिसकी मिट्टी जरखेज है, उपजाऊ है, फरटाइल है, क्या उसे गरीब ही रहने देंगे ? जितने भी फ्लड कंट्रोल मेजर्स हैं अगर उनमें गति नहीं लायेंगे तो जिस तरह से कोसी में दलवा डिजास्टर हो गया, 100 करोड़ का वह प्रोजेक्ट था वह नेपाल में ब्रीचेज हो गया, उसी तरह की हालत बूढ़ी गंडक में भी हुई है । वहां के वाटर बेड के इंजीनियर्स, जिन्हें मोटी तनख्वाह देते हैं, वह रात में सोये हुए थे और वहां के 120 गांव जलमग्न हो गये । अगर वहां पर कैथोलिक चर्च मिशन नहीं होता तो वहां 120 गांव का तो पता ही न पाता । कैथोलिक चर्च मिशन और मारवाड़ी रिलीफ सोसाइटी ने वहां बड़ी सहायता

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

की। मगर क्या भविष्य में इस तरह से यह सवाल हल होने वाला है ? इसके डी-सिलटेशन का क्या इंतजाम होगा ? गंगा बेसी में जो बड़े बड़े 24, 24 मील के चौर हैं जिनमें बहुत जल-वर्षण होता है, रेत-फाल होता है, मैं आपको वहां के फीगर्स बताना चाहता हूं। वहां 1970 से 640 वार्षिक मिलीमीटर औसत वर्षा हुई और 1974 में 1800 मिलीमीटर से अधिक वर्षा हुई। आप देखिये कि हिमालय की साउथ वैस्ट की मानसून की वजह से कितनी अधिक वर्षा वहां पर हुई है। वहां मानसून कभी कभी तेज आती है। हिमालय के माउन्टेन्स भी सैडीमैंटरी राक्स से बने हैं जिसके कारण हर साल सिल्टीटेशन होता है। मैं बराबर 12, 13 साल से इस अगस्ट हाउस में, इस बड़ी सभा में, कहता आया हूं कि ड्रैजर्स का कुछ इन्तजाम किया जाये। आपको आश्चर्य होगा यह सुनकर कि इतना महान देश है, जिसके पास सब साधन हैं लेकिन केवल दो ड्रैजर्स बनाये गये हैं। दो ड्रैजर्स माल ब्रह्मपुत्र के लिये थे और 1973 में आसाम को दिये गये। सुनते हैं कि 1974 की बाढ़ से पूर्व उनकी पूरी जांच की गई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि 1975-76 में ये ड्रैजर्स कुछ भी काम नहीं कर पायेंगे, क्योंकि वे बहुत धीमी गति से चलते हैं। टार्टायज भी धीमी गति से चलता है लेकिन वह स्टेडीली तो चलता है। अगर इसी गति से काम होता रहा, तो ब्रह्मपुत्र के फ्लड का कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकेगा।

14.00 hrs.

यद्यपि कोसी में बाढ़ रोकने के सम्बन्ध में काफी काम किया गया है, लेकिन इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन को थोड़ा मजबूत बनाया जाये, वरना गंगा घाटी की यह सुन्दर भूमि, जहां बहुत पुरानी सभ्यता थी, नष्ट हो जायेगी और वह सारा इलाका गरीबी में पड़ा रहेगा। मैं खासकर गंडक बेसिन और कोसी बेसिन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन इलाकों की तरफ भी ध्यान दे, वरना भविष्य में वहां और भी तबाही होगी।

1971 में गंगा की भीषण बाढ़ ने कुछ कार्य करने के लिये फारवार्न कर दिया था। इसलिये सरकार ने 1972 में गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन श्रीकृष्णपुरी में पटना में स्थापित किया। श्री केदारनाथ सिंह बतायें कि यह कमीशन क्या काम कर रहा है ? उन्हें हम लोगों को समय समय पर बुलाना चाहिये और बताना चाहिये कि उस गंगा कमीशन के द्वारा क्या काम हो रहा है ? अगर उस समय युवक लोग आगे नहीं आते तो फ्लड रिलीफ का काम कभी नहीं हो सकता था। मैं पुनः इस हाउस में कैथोलिक चर्च मिशन को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिसने काफी काम किया, गरीबों की हर तरह से सहायता की और करीब 120 गांवों को फिर पुनरुज्जीवित किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका टाइम 10 मिनट है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि लिस्ट में जितने नाम हैं, उनसे भी कम लोग सदन में उपस्थित हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I still have 35 members from your party.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Please count how many are here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Saini, Shri Raju, Shri Shivnath Singh and so many others are here.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: The loss in Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Bengal due to floods in

1974 was Rs. 569 crores. The area affected in Bihar is a fertile area. All these areas have been washed away. There are only 155 medium irrigation schemes.

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि पांचवीं प्लान में 6.2 मिलियन हैक्टर अतिरिक्त भूमि की सिंचाई की जायेगी । लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में गंगा फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन के बारे मे कहा गया है कि अगर फंडस मिलेंगे, तो कुछ काम किया जा सकेगा, वरना नहीं । अगर सरकार देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो इरिगेशन के काम को काफी मजबूत करना होगा । अगर फ्लड कन्ट्रोल की उचित व्यवस्था नही हुई, तो कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा ।

जहां तक लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट का प्रश्न है, मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इसको लैंड सीलिंग "बिल" क्यो नही कहा जाता है ? इसको "एक्ट" क्यो कहते हैं ? जब हम इस पर एक्ट नहीं करते हैं तो इसको लैंड सीलिंग बिल कहना ही उचित है ।

पहले मैं गावो मे यह कहने मे लजाता था कि मेरे पास कितनी जमीन है । लेकिन जब मैंने नये ढंग से खेती करनी शुरू कर दी, तो मुझे यह कहने मे जरा भी झिझक नही होती है कि मेरे पास करीब 10 एकड़ जमीन है । यह वैज्ञानिको के काम के कारण ही सभव हो पाया है । उन्होंने काफी काम किया है लेकिन उसका देश मे प्रचार नहीं हो सका है । पेज 70 पर बताया गया है कि "भागीरथ" पत्रिका के द्वारा सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के बारे मे उपयोगी जानकारी दी जाती है ।

गत वर्ष सारे बिहार मे ट्यूबवैल्स और सड़कों का जाल बिछने वाला था । रूरल इंजीनियरिंग आर्गेनाइजेशन के द्वारा काफी सड़कें बन चुकी हैं । परन्तु हमारे ससदीय इलाके में समस्तीपुर (संसदीय) जिले के पटोरी अंचल मे आर० ई० ओ० द्वारा मात्र 1.6 किलोमीटर सडक बनाई जाने वाली थी । 1.6 किलोमीटर एक मील के बराबर होता है । उसके बनाने के लिये काफी मिट्टी का काम किया गया । मैंने पच्चीसों बार बिहार के आर० ई० ओ० के मिनिस्टर को लिखा । कई बार मैं चीफ इंजीनियर से भी मिला, लेकिन इस बारे मे कुछ नही हुआ । 1.6 किलो मीटर की सडक की आज भी वही हालत है । वह सडक बाया नदी के बिनगामा गांव तक जानी है । मैं यह एक छोटा सा उदाहरण दे रहा हू कि सरकार के अधिकारी किस तरह से काम करते हैं । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि आर० ई० ओ० को मजबूत किया जाये और उसका काम काफी जोरो से चलाया जाये । उससे गाव के लोगो का मारेल ऊचा होना है । इससे 5 लाख गांव के लोगो को पता चलेगा कि भारत सरकार उनके लिये कुछ कर रही है ।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुझुनू) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि और सिंचाई दोनों ही इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं कि उन के सब एसपेक्ट्स पर विचार प्रकट नही किये जा सकते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी मैं सक्षेप मे दो तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहूगा ।

गेहू की वसूली कीमत 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल रखी गई है । सरकार ने यह कीमत किस की सलाह पर तय की है, यह बात इस सदन के किसी भी सदस्य की समझ मे नहीं आ रही है, सदन के बाहर समूचे देश मे किसी की समझ मे नही आ रही है और न ही किसी राज्य सरकार की समझ में आ रही है । यह ठीक है कि किसान के पास कोई आल्टरनेट नही है । वह अपने आप को सगठित नहीं कर पाया है । अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करने के लिए उसको अपने

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

खेत में गेहूं पैदा करना पड़ेगा। हो सकता है कि सरकार उस से गेहूं वसूल कर ले। लेकिन इस हिसाब से वह किसान को जिन्दा नहीं रख सकती है, बल्कि वह तो उस को मारने जा रही है। आज के समाज पर यह सब से बड़ा कलंक है कि वह किसानों को अपने अधिकारों की लड़ाई के लिये संगठित नहीं कर पाया है।

मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि कोई भी इकानोमिस्ट कोई भी एक्सपर्ट या सरकार का कोई भी अधिकारी 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से खेत में गेहूं पैदा करके दिखाये, और यदि कोई ऐसा कर सके, तो मैं उसके सामने नतमस्तक होने के लिए तैयार हूं। आज सरकार ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के कहने पर चलती है।

कहा जाता है कि यदि किसान को 105 रुपये से अधिक का मूल्य देंगे, तो इनफ्लेशन होगा। इन्होंने इनफ्लेशन की डेफिनीशन बदल दी है। इनफ्लेशन तब आता है, जब अनप्रोडक्टिव तरीके से रुपये को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाये। किसान के पास जितना भी धन जायेगा, उस से या तो वह अपने बच्चों को पालेगा, अपना पेट पालेगा, या वह उस को उसी जमीन में, जिस का वह अपनी माता कहता है, इनवेस्ट कर देगा, और सरकार को अधिक धन देगा।

इस सदन को यह जानकारी है कि 1951-52 में हमारी कुल कृषि की पैदावार 52 करोड़ टन के आस पास थी, और 1971-72 में जो हमारा सब से अच्छा साल था, वह 108 करोड़ टन थी। इस में हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स का बड़ा योगदान है, लेकिन इस में किसान का भी योगदान है; इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि सरकार की तरफ से सहूलियतें मिलीं। लेकिन फिर आज कितनी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, उन के मुकाबले में क्या किसान 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल पर गेहूं बेच कर अपने परिवार को जिन्दा रख सकता है? यह बात बिल्कुल नामुमकिन है। कल राज्य मंत्री कह रहे थे कि हम ने राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दिया है कि छोटे किसानों से वसूली न की जाए मैं स्वागत करता हूं उनकी बात का। यदि वहीं वह यह कह देते कि कम से कम पांच एकड़ से नीचे वाले किसानों से वसूली नहीं करेंगे तो हम उसका स्वागत करते। लेकिन छोटे किसान की परिभाषा क्या है? आज देश के अंदर एक दो प्रान्तों को छोड़कर सीलिंग कानून सब जगह लागू हो गया है और सीलिंग से अधिक जिस के पास जमीन है उसको हम बड़ा किसान कह सकते हैं। लेकिन जो सीलिंग से नीचे हैं उन में 50-60 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास सीलिंग से आधी जमीन भी नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय कह दें कि जिन के पास सीलिंग की मैक्सिमम जमीन से आधी जमीन है उन से हम वसूल नहीं करेंगे तो उस का हम स्वागत करेंगे। यह बात बिलकुल सही होगी। लेकिन यह आप ने छोड़ दिया राज्य सरकारों पर आधा एकड़ वाला भी, पाव एकड़ वाला भी छोटा हो जाएगा और किसी को छोड़ना होगा तो पांच एकड़ वाला भी छोटा हो जाएगा। इसलिए किसान की इस समस्या को सदन में और सदन से बाहर भी राज्य सरकारों को तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को देखना होगा।

अब बोनस की जो स्कीम आप लागू करने जा रहे हैं उसको जल्दी क्लियर करिए। राज्य सरकारें हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार हो जो भी इस को दे, यह बोनस इतना मिलना चाहिए कि किसान को कम से कम सवा सौ रुपए क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं का दाम मिल जाए। इस से कम मिलेगा तो आप यकीन मानिये, अगले साल गेहूं की पैदावार कम होगी। इस साल भी भले ही आप के अधिकारी और आप के एक्सपर्ट्स यह कह सकते हैं कि गेहूं का एरिया बढ़ा है लेकिन मैं अपने राज्य की जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि कम से कम 5-7 प्रतिशत गेहूं का खेत घटा है, बढ़ा नहीं है। हमारे साथ लगते हुए पंजाब के

इलाके हैं। वहां किसानों ने जौ बोया है, चना बोया है। चने की कीमत सवा दो सौ रुपए उन को मिलता है जिस में कि कुछ नहीं करना पड़ता है और गेहूं जिस में आठ दस पानी की सिंचाई करनी पड़ती है उस की कीमत आप 105 रुपए दे रहे हैं। तो कौन इतना बेवकूफ होगा जो गेहूं पैदा करेगा, चना और जौ पैदा नहीं करेगा ? आप ने कैश क्राप पर टैक्स लगाया है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी कैश क्राप पैदा करने में किसान को फायदा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि यही स्थिति रही तो अगले साल गेहूं का क्षेत्र और घटने वाला है, बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इस बात को आप निश्चित मानिए।

ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन है, उसमें एक आदमी बैठे हुए है, पता नहीं, वह अच्छे हो सकते हैं, योग्य हो सकते है लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कह सकता हूं कि देश की वास्तविकता का, किसान की वास्तविकता की उन्हें कतई जानकारी नहीं है। यदि वास्तविकता की जानकारी होती तो 105 रुपए की कीमत रेकमेंड न करते। किसान को आज आप इतना तो दीजिए जितना एक बैंक के चपरासी को मिलता है। उतना तो कम से कम किसान को [illegible]। उतना भी देने को आप तैयार नहीं है जब कि किसान किन हालात में काम करता है ? रात के अन्दर सर्दी में, ठण्ड में, अन्धकार में, उसे काम करना होता है सांप और बिच्छू से उसको लड़ाई करनी पड़ती है। उस के बाद जब वह फसल बाजार में लाता है तो आप उसे 105 रुपए में खरीदना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे, 105 रुपए की कीमत बहुत कम है, इस को वह बढ़ाए।

दूसरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। किसान को हम देश की रीढ़ मानते हैं। लेकिन आज तक उस के लिए जो ध्यान देना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया गया है। लोन्स की बात हम करते हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि हम ने लोन किसानों को दिया है। लेकिन इंडस्ट्री में कोई भी यूनिट ऐसा नहीं जिस को लोन नहीं मिला हो। 100 परसेंट यूनिट्स इंडस्ट्री की जो हैं उन को केन्द्रीय सरकार और बैंक लोन देते हैं लेकिन दो परसेंट भी किसानों के पास लोन नहीं पहुंच पाया है। आज उनकी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी है। आप आंकडे गिनाएंगे कि इतने करोड़ रुपया हम ने बांट दिया। लेकिन परसेंटेज देखते हैं तो दो या तीन परसेंट से अधिक किसान को आप का लोन नहीं मिल सका है चाहे कोआपरेटिव्ज से हो, चाहे बैंक से हो चाहे गवर्नमेंट से हो। इस ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्यों ने पहले भी कहा था, और आज भी कहा है कि काटन के मामले में हमारा देश आत्म निर्भर नहीं था। लेकिन जैसे ही किसान को यह पता लगा कि अच्छे किस्म की रुई उगाने से अच्छा दाम मिल सकता है तो इस साल उन्होंने बाजार को फलड कर दिया लेकिन सरकार की नीति देखिए, चाहे कारपोरेशन की नीति हो चाहे फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की नीति हो, आज वह काटन परचेज करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। किसान जिस ने इतनी मेहनत से रुई पैदा की वह मारा जा रहा है। अगर हम लोग स्टेपल काटन को एक्सपोर्ट करें तो बहुत बड़ी फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकते हैं।

कल माननीय सदस्य जी कह रहे थे कि हम ने 700 करोड़ का अनाज मंगाया है, 500 करोड़ का खाद मंगाया है। वह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है। खाद का हमारे यहां पोटेंशियल है। हम ने हर प्लान में इस के लिए टार्गेट फिक्स किया है। सेकेंड प्लान के अंदर हम ने 2.90 लाख टन का टार्गेट रखा था। थर्ड प्लान में 8.12 लाख टन का रखा था। इसी तरह से 25 लाख टन का टारगेट फोर्थ प्लान में रखा था। लेकिन उस के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी जितनी रखी है वह भी उस से कम है और ऐक्चुअल

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कैपेसिटी तो उस के आधे के बराबर की नहीं है। जितनी हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है उसका करीब 54–55 प सेंट उत्पादन हम खाद का कर पाते हैं। यह स्थिति हमारी है जब कि हमारी खाद की इतनी आवश्यकता है और 500 करोड़ रुपया हम ने खर्च कर दिया विदेशों से खाद मगाने के लिए। अभी प्राइस फिक्स करते वक्त यह भी कहा गया कि इस साल किसान ने खाद कम इस्तेमाल की है, इसलिए उस के अनाज की कीमत कम देनी चाहिए। यह कह कर हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स और ऐग्रीकल्चर के एक्सपर्ट्स संतोष कर रहे हैं कि किसान ने खाद कम इस्तेमाल की है, यह संतोष की बात नहीं है, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। किसान को खाद अधिक से अधिक मिलनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात शुगर के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूगा। सदन मे शुगर के बारे मे बार बार माग होती आई है कि शुगर इडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज कीजिए। हम देखते हैं कि किसान शुगर केन ले कर जाता है तो उस का भाव तय करते हैं फैक्ट्री वाले, कब लें, कब न लें, यह फैक्ट्री वाले तय करते है, लेकिन किसान के ऊपर पाबन्दी है कि उस का फैक्ट्री वालो को ही बेचना पड़ेगा। किसान अपनी इच्छा से उस को कही बेच नही सकता है। उसके बाद उस का दुर्भाग्य है कि बारह महीने, दो साल, तीन साल तक उस का पैसा नही मिलता। इन सभी हालात को देखते हुए इस सदन मे बार बार यह माग की गई है कि शुगर इडस्ट्री को आप नेशनलाइज कीजिए। सरकार इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें। जब तक शुगर इडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज नही किया जाएगा तब तक शुगर केन ग्रोअर्स को आप रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस नही दे सकते और कन्जूमर को ठीक दाम पर चीनी नही दे सकते। इसलिए आप इस इडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज कीजिए।

हमारे यहां इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स हैं। मैं संख्या गिनाऊं तो कोई भी स्टेट ऐसा नहीं बचता है जिस का कि नदियों के पानी का झगड़ा न हो। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इतनी मजबूत है और हमारी राज्य सरकारें भी यह कहती हैं कि हम देश के विकास में सहयोग देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन फिर विवाद किस बात पर है? पानी एक राष्ट्रीय सम्पति है। जहां जिस को पानी की आवश्यकता है उस को पानी मिलना चाहिए और जहा जिसके पास पानी है वह उसको दूसरो को दे। लेकिन हमारी राज्य सरकारें इस संकीर्णता से ऊपर नही उठ पाई है। इसलिए मे निवेदन करूगा कि आप कान्स्टीट्यूशन मे अमेंडमेंट लाइए और पानी को राष्ट्रीय सम्पति घोषित कीजिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे यह हो। उसके लिए वह चाहे बोर्ड बनाए, कारपोरेशन बनाए, कुछ भी बनाए लेकिन यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे होना चाहिए। जब तक यह चीज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे नही होगी, कान्स्टीट्यूशन मे अमेंडमेंट नही होगा तब तक पानी का सदुपयोग नही हो पाएगा। जितना पानी अवेलेबल है आज उसका 15–20 प्रतिशत पानी भी हम यूटिलाइज नही कर पा रहे हैं। जब हमारे पास पानी है, और जमीन है तो हम को इस के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि पानी का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग हो। इसके लिए संविधान मे संशोधन करना चाहिए जिसमे केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों की मर्जी पर इस को न छोड़ते हुए पानी का सदुपयोग करा सके।

दो शब्द पंचायत राज और कोआपरेटिव्ज के लिए निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर नेहरू जी ने पंचायत राज की मशाल जगाई थी। उस वक्त देश के अन्दर ग्रामीण जनता के अंदर आशा जगी थी कि पंचायत राज आएगा, पंचायत राज के मार्फत हम को भी अपने भाग्य का निर्णय करने का अधिकार मिलेगा और हम को डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर मिलेगा, हम अपना विकास

करेंगे, और देश के विकास में हम सहयोग दे पायेंगे। लेकिन आज पंचायत राज की स्थिति क्या है? हमारी कोई भी सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, इस के लिए सिंसियर नहीं है। मैं अपने प्रान्त के लिए कह सकता हूं। पिछले दस साल से हमारे यहां पंचायतों का चुनाव नहीं हो पाया है और तीन साल की मियाद और बढ़ा दी है। तो तेरह साल के बाद हम अब चुनाव कराने की बात सोच रहे है, कर पाएंगें या नहीं, यह दूसरी बात है।

इसी तरह सहकारिता की बात है। पंडित जी के टाइम में सहकारिता का स्लोगन लगा। गांव के आदमी की और किसान की जिन्दगी सहकारिता और पंचायती राज के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। लेकिन उस सहकारिता को हम ने भुला दिया। हम चाहते हैं कि गांवों के अन्दर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटिया बनें। किसान के काम आने वाली सब चीजें कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के मार्फत उनको मिलें और किसान का उत्पादन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटिज के मार्फत बिके। अच्छा मार्केटिंग सिस्टम जब तक नहीं हो तब तक किसान उन्नति नहीं कर पायेंगें। इस देश में जब तक पंचायत राज और कोआपरेटिव सोसाईटीज को मजबूत नहीं कर पायेंगें तब तक गांव के किसानों के भाग्य का निबटारा अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर पाएगें।

हमारे इस मन्त्रालय के मिनिस्टरों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, हमारे साइन्टिस्टों ने भी बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, उन के प्रयत्नों से हमारी पैदावार बढ़ी है—इस के लिए मैं उन की विशेष रूप से सराहना करता हूं लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सी कमियां हैं जिन की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और उन में इम्प्रूवमेंट भी आनी चाहिए।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कृषि और सिंचाई विभागों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बहुत बड़ा विभाग है, इस में सिंचाई का हाल में जोड़ा गया है, जो कि बहुत जरूरी थी। इस में पशुपालन, जंगलात, मछली पालन, एसी सभी चीजें शामिल हो गई हैं जिन से इन्सान की खुराक का सम्बन्ध है। यह सत्य है कि यह महकमा आज बहुत अच्छे, योग्य और सूझबूझवाले व्यक्ति के हाथ में है, जो इस देश के महानेता हैं। उन से आशा की जाती है कि इस विभाग को जिस का ताल्लुक सीधा पेट से है, खुराक से है और मानव की जिन्दगी में रोटी का सवाल सब से पहले आता है, इस विभाग में शहर और देहात के सभी बाशिन्दे, चाहे कन्जूमर हों या प्रोड्यूमर हों, सीधे जुड़ हुए हैं, इस लिए इस विभाग को सरकार में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। कल शिण्डे साहब ने बतलाया कि इस को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, लेकिन अभी तो ऐसा महसूस नहीं होता है। आप सिंचाई विभाग की ही लें—उन्होंने बतलाया कि इस समय 27 प्रतिशत भाग में सिंचाई होती है। 1947 से ले कर आज तक पिछले 28 सालों में, जब कि पांच पांच वर्षीय योजनायें बन चुकी है, केवल 27 प्रतिशत कृषि योग्य भूमि का पानी मिलता है। इसलिए यदि प्राथमिकता देनी है तो सब से पहले पानी को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): In Orissa, it is only 15 per cent

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी यह ठीक है कि ऐसे भी अनेकों प्रान्त हैं जहां केवल 7 8 परसेंट को ही यह सुविधा मिलती है, लेकिन यदि हम सारे भारत का एवरेज लें तो यह 27 प्रतिशत है। 27 सालों में केवल 27 प्रतिशत को पानी देकर हम यह कहें कि हम ने बहुत तरक्की कर ली है—यह शोभा नहीं देता है।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कोई टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनायें कि कितने साल तक हम देश की सारी भूमि को सिंचित कर

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

हैं। हम आसमान के पानी पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे और जमीन के ऊपर पड़ने वाले पानी को और जमीन के नीचे के पानी को किसी न किसी तरीके से अपनी भूमि तक पहुंचायेंगे। यह प्रोसेस आज तय हो जानी चाहिये और वाटरशेड प्रोग्राम के साथ तय हो जानी चाहिये।

भूमि सुधार कानूनों का लागू होना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा है कि आज 28 सालों के बाद भी ये कानून नहीं बने और जहां बने हैं, वहां लागू नहीं हुए, हैं, कहीं शेयर-क्रापर्स की समस्या है और कहीं कब्जे का सवाल है। इन सारी चीजों के लिए चाहे उस में राज्य का मामला हो या आप का मामला हो, एक योजना के अधीन कानून बन जाने चाहिये। भूमि पर जब तक किसान का विश्वास नहीं होगा कि वह मेरी भूमि है, तब तक वह कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा। कागजों की भूमि से पैदावार नहीं होती है, जमीन की भूमि में पैदावार होती है। देश के लिये कृषि कितना महत्वपूर्ण है—80 प्रतिशत जनता इस पर निर्भर करती है, 50 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय आप की कृषि से मिलती है। इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये।

खाद के मामले में हम अभी तक आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाये हैं। मैं अभी प्रदर्शनी देख कर आया हूं—मैंने उन से इसी प्रश्न को पूछा, उन्होंने बतलाया कि 1980 तक प्रयत्न करने में पूरा होगा, लेकिन तब तक डिमाड दुगनी हो जायेगी, इस का मतलब है कि हम कभी भी रसायनिक खाद के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं होंगे। मैं अपने वैज्ञानिकों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं—उन्होंने रिसर्च कर के हमें अच्छे बीज दिये, खाद दी और देश के अन्दर हरित क्रांति की स्थिति पैदा की। लेकिन यदि हम बाहर पर निर्भर रहें तो यह हरित-क्रांति फिर दोहरायी नहीं जा सकेगी। जैसे 1971 के बाद दो-तीन सालों में लगातार सूखा पड़ा, किसी साल में चार प्रांतों में, किसी साल में आठ प्रांतों में अकाल पड़ा। हम इतना कह कर कि फलां जगह अकाल पड़ा है, अपनी जिम्मेदारी से निकल नहीं सकते। इस सवाल का जवाब सरकार को देना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से मिट्टी की जांच बहुत जरूरी है। हम में से बहुत से लोग जानते ही नहीं कि खेत पर मिट्टी की जांच भी होती है, फिर बेचारे किसान को तो इस का क्या पता है। हमारे यहां इतनी बड़ी मशीनरी है, सामुदायिक विकास विभाग का हम क्या उपयोग कर रहे हैं मैं एम०पी० हूं—आज तक अपने गांव में ए० डी० ओ० पंचायत ए० डी० ओ० खादवाले को नहीं देखा। पता नहीं वे कहां रहते हैं दफ्तर में रहते हैं या कारों में चलते हैं या क्या करते हैं। उस मशीनरी का उपयोग इस काम के लिये किया जा सकता है उन को अच्छी तनख्वाहें दी जाती हैं उन के पास पूरा स्टाफ है, कार है समय है, सब कुछ है, लेकिन उन के पास प्रोग्राम नहीं है। प्रोग्राम कौन देगा? राज्य सरकार देगी या केन्द्र सरकार देगी। मैं इसे केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी समझता हूं केन्द्र ने आज तक उन को प्रोग्राम क्यों नहीं दिया कि वे खेतों में जायं, रेगुलरली जायं, किसानों से मिलें, उन के पास बैठकर बातचीत करें। जो चीजें हैं उन के बारे में उन को बतायें। आज रिसर्च को खेतों तक पहुंचाने की जरूरत है। आज होता क्या है—ज्यादा से ज्यादा बी० डी० ओ० कोई मीटिंग बुला लेता है और कुछ कह कर अपना फर्ज पूरा कर देता है। आज किसानों को सभी बातों की जानकारी कराने की जरूरत है।

इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि देश की उपज बढ़ी है—आप ने अपने आंकड़ों में बतलाया है कि 51 करोड़ टन से बढ़ कर 108 करोड़ टन हो गई है। कॉटन की उपज बढ़ी है, व्हीट का उत्पादन बढ़ी है, दूसरी चीजों की उपज भी बढ़ी है, लेकिन उससे फायदा क्या हुआ। किसान को तो उस

से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। व्यापारियों को हो गया होगा,कोल्ड स्टोरेजवालों को फायदा हो गया होगा, इम्पोर्ट–एक्सपोर्ट वालो को फायदा हो गया होगा। किस न ..ो तो ज्यादा पैदा करने की सजा मिली है। सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नही है—कारपोरेशन के पास। व्यापारी कहता है .. हम खरीदते नहीं हैं, तो किसान बेचारा कहा जाय। मार्किटिंग का काम किसका है? उपज बढ़ाना किसान का काम है तो उस का बिकवाना किस का काम है? हम लोग यहा बैठे हैं—अगर हमारी मयत्नी इकम आधी कर दी जाय या जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, अफसरान हैं उनकी तनख्वाह आधी कर दी जाये, तब हमे कितने बड़े आदोलन का सामना करना पड़ेगा। चारो तरफ आदोलन हो जायगा हम उस को सहन नही करेगे। लेकिन किसान की आमदनी एक–तिहाई कर दी गई या आधी कर दी गई, उस का कोई आवाज नही है--इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

गन्ने की कीमत के बारे मे भी कुछ कहना चाहता हू। गन्ने की कहानी बड़ी करुण कहानी है। गन्ने की पैदावा बढ़ी है जिस की वजह से चीनी की पैदावार भी बढ़नवाली है। लेकिन ये मिलें कितना गन्ना पेरती है—केवल 35 प्रतिशत पेरती हैं। गुड, खाडसारी, कस्बर, बलो के कोल्हू—मगर ये सारी काम करे तब कही अप्रैल के महीने तक गन्ना पेर पाते हैं। लेकिन इस साल क्या हुआ? खाडसारी शुगर पर इस तरह से टैक्स लगा दिये गये हैं कि उस का सारा फायदा सीधा बड़े मिल मालिको को पहुचा है। गुड और खाडसारी की जो स्माल स्केल काटेज इडस्ट्री हमारे देश में चलती थी, उस को तोड कर रख दिया गया है, बैलों से कोल्हू चलाने के व्यवस्था भी बाकी नहीं बची है। क्या हम मे से कोई आज हाथ की चक्की का पिसा आटा खाना बन्द पसंद करेगा, पांच किलो गेहूं भी इंजिन की चक्की पर पिसने के लिये भेजा जाता है, आदतें बदल रही हैं, इस लिये हमें गुड और खाडसारी के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये।

गन्ने की तौल भी किसान को कम मिलती है। जगह–जगह तौल–सेन्टर्स खुले हुए हैं, उन में जो गडबड होती है—इस का सरकार ने अब तक नोटिस क्यों नही लिया। इन तोल सेंटरो मे तुलाई करने वाले एक ठेकेदार होता है— जो सेंटरो के कर्मचारी और मिल वालो के साथ मिल कर गड़बड करता है। गन्ना विकास समिति जो गन्ना देती है, उस के अधिकारियो की मचली रिश्वत बांधी जाती है सैक्रेटरी, ज्वाइट सैक्रेटरी को 300 रुपया, 200 रुपया बंधा हुआ है, उधर क्लर्क खाता है। इस का असर किस पर पडता है, बेचार किसान मारा जाता है, क्विंटलो माल कम तोला जाता है और उस को बोगस पर्चियों से पूरा कर दिया जाता है। तोल भी कम और माल भी कम।

इस वक्त मै खास तौर से सहारनपुर की लाडं कृष्णा शुगर मिल्स का जिकर करना चाहता हू। यह शुगर मिल सरकार ने 1973–74 में अपने कट्रोल में ले ली थी। लेकिन क्या मैं बड़े अदब से मंत्री जी से पूछ सकता हू, वे हमारे ही जिले के है, उनका फार्म भी वही पर मौजूद है, जैनरल भी रहे हैं—हम तो यह समझते थे कि वे युद्ध स्तर पर हमारे पेमेंट का मामला हल कर देगे, लेकिन अभी भी 70–71 का बकाया, 71–72 का बकाया और 72–73 का बकाया---सब मिला कर 39 लाख रुपया किसानो का दो साल से पड़ा हुआ है। हम सब मिनिस्टरो से मिल चुके हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री जी, यहां बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के सामने और इन मन्त्री महोदय के सामने हम इस समस्या को पेश कर चुके है, लेकिन समझ मे नही आता कि हम को कोई जवाब क्यों नही दिया जाता। कहते हैं कि बी० आई० आर० मे

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

हमने टेक-ओवर कर लिया है, लेकिन रुपया देने के लिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, जब तक कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण न हो जाय।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल के मामले को खास तौर से अपने हाथ में ले। इस मिल पर 39 लाख रु० पहले का बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। जो पुराना स्टाफ है वह नये प्रबन्धक के साथ मिल कर गड़बड़ कर रहा है जिस की वजह से अधिक कम चल रही है। एक टीम एक्सपर्टस् की गई है उन्होंने कहा है कि डौर खराब हो गया है इसलिये रस शीरे में जा रहा है। लकड़ी खरीद कर बौयलर चलाया जा रहा है इस प्रकार लाखों रु० लकड़ी खरीदने पर जाया किया जा रहा है जिस के कारण 20, 25, लाख रुपया का नुकसान होने वाला है। 60, 65 लाख रु० उस मिल पर बकाया रहेगा वह कौन देगा, इस बारे में कोई विश्वास दिलाने को तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा विश्वास है कि किसान की इस हालत पर सरकार विचार करेगी। मैं मानता हूं कि प्रोग्रेस हुई है, पैदावार बढ़ी है, सरकार ने अच्छे कानून बनाये हैं, लेकिन उन को लागू करवाना है। आज वह कानून लागू नहीं हो रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं पुनः निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल पर जो किसानों का बकाया है वह समय पर नहीं दिया गया तो शासकीय पार्टी को इस का नुकसान उठाना पड़ सकता है।

SHRI P V G RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Sir, agriculture and irrigation go together So, I may be permitted to say a few words first on irrigation and then on agriculture. I suppose you are aware that the third city of India, Madras, has not got even drinking water, leave alone bathing water. I am told that one can have a full bath only twice a week I am mentioning this because I feel we should provide water on a priority basis to Madras. How could we get water to Madras? As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, as far as I am concened, all the water of Andhra Pradesh can go to Madras But, in this matter, I would like to make a little criticism of my friends in Tamil Nadu In 1939 the then Government of Madras spent Rs 1 crore for having a survey of a project in Godavari known as Rampadsagar project It was estimated at that time that the development of the Rampadsagar project would cost Rs 120 crores at the 1939 price level But it was shelved We are given two reasons for it One is that the then Government of Hyderabad objected to it because they would not get any benefit out of that project The other reason is that the Tungabadra Project, in which Bellary of Madras and Raichur of Hyderabad would benefit and Nagarjunasagar in Krishna river would be developed so that part of Hyderabad State and Madras State could benefit I am not saying that it should not have been done I would say that whatever the system has been, why not think of developing Rampadsagar now

For this, what should be done? I would like to say that the project should be treated as an inter-State project between Madras and Andhra Pradesh This can solve many issues; this can solve the problem of Cauvery water. As a matter of fact, I do not want to go into the dispute between the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Madras But, as far as I am aware, the Karnataka and Kerala States say that Cauvery water should not be fully given to Madras. Then there is Mettur Dam which was built in 1923, if I remember the date correctly. There was an agreement for sharing the Cauvery water. This agreement is now over. Without

317 going into the legal question, I would say that if Rama Pad Sagar is developed, its water can be linked to Nagarjunasagar Dam and Nagarjunasagar Dam's water can be taken to Madras city and south wide. In this way, there will be a canal of 40 miles from Madras city. Therefore, this canal can be linked to Madras city, and beyond that, water can be taken to Mettur Project, in which case, the whole of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh will become rice growing bowl in India within ten years from the date of the decision of taking up of the project.

Now I would like to mention about the American Ambassador, Mr. Moynihan. When he went back to America, he said, 'the whole of India could practically feed the whole of Asia, as far as paddy production is concerned.

I suppose my friends are aware that in Philippines a new type of rice has been grown. It is called "midget rices. The midget rice can have three crops per year, that is, one crop after every four months. Therefore, if the Rama Pad Sagar Project is developed and if we have an inter-State River Project Scheme, the whole of Tamil Nadu can become really a rice feeding bowl not only for Andhra Pradesh but for the whole of India.

Mr. Karunanidhi talks about autonomy for the State. I think he should talks about, if I may state, autonomy for starvation. Mr. Rajmihar is the author of the Autonomy Report."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you refer to that gentleman? It will raise an unnecessary controversy.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: His name has been affixed to the report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you go into all that—autonomy for hunger. I agree. But you can do that without reference to the gentleman.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I am sorry, Sir, I feel I have made my point. But, apart from everything, this water should become an All India issue. If I remember, the Prime Minister has also said that the Constitution should be so amended that river water issue should become an All India issue. Already, there is the Narmada River water issue. Without going into the basis of this dispute, I would like to say that Narmda River Project should be developed.

When we discussed the Damodar Valley Project, a booklet supplied by the Government of India said, "The DVP tried to become like TVA." It is one of the best projects in America. As a matter of fact, TVA has been so developed that less than 2-4 per cent of the Mississippi River's water which is one of the biggest rivers in America goes into the Atlantic Ocean. In the same way, we should have an ambition that not more than 5 per cent of the river waters of our country should go to the sea. This sort of attitude should be there. Therefore, in conclusion, I would say that if Rama Pad Sagar is taken up, it should be joint project between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka and Kerala also should give their approval, if not monetary assistance. In this way, the whole of Tamil Nadu plus Madras city can be saved from the famine of water. I would not like to say that within 5 or 10 years time Madras city which is the fourth metropolitan city in the whole of India will not have enough water for its population to sustain itself. Therefore, Godavari river should be developed as a national project.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि विभाग के अनुदानों पर पिछले तीन दिन से जो बहस चल रही है, उस में बहुत तफसील से बातें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं और मन्त्री महोदय ने भी कल अपने भाषण में इस सदन में बहुत सी बातें प्रस्तुत की थीं।

[श्री हरी सिंह]

हमारे देश में कृषि विभाग के प्रयत्नों से उत्पादन में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है और देश के अन्दर रबी और अन्य अनाज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में और भारी वजन में पैदा हुए हैं लेकिन किसान के पास जब हम जाते हैं तो दो सवाल सामने आते हैं। एक तो बिजली के बारे में और दूसरा गेहूं और दूसरे अनाज की कीमत के बारे में। कहीं चले जाएं और उन के सामने कोई भी दलील रखें, कोई भी आर्गूमेंट रखें, वह उन के दिमाग में नहीं आता है। वे कहते हैं कि हमारा अनाज बढ़ गया, हमारा सिंचाई का रेट बढ़ गया, हमारा जो बिजली का रेट है, वह बढ़ गया और खाद के दाम दुगने, तिगुने हो गये और हर दूसरी चीज को किसान अपने खेतों में इस्तेमाल करता है, उन सब के दाम बढ़ गये, लेकिन किसान के गेहूं के दाम नहीं बढ़े। हमारे जो आर्गूमेंट्स हैं वे उन के सामने कामयाब नहीं होते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसी लापरवाही क्यों बर्ती जाती है और सरकार क्यों नहीं कहती कि हम दाम बढ़ाते हैं। वह अभी तक क्यों सोच-विचार कर रही है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि किसान के गेहूं के दामों को बढ़ाना चाहिए और दाम इतने बढ़ाने चाहिए जिस से किसानों को एन्कैरेजमेंट मिले और खेती करने में वे निराश न हों। अगर यही भाव चलता रहा, तो किसान यह काम छोड़ न दे, इस बात का भय है और न मालूम निराश होकर उस का दिमाग क्या मोड़ ले क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि क्रांतियों में किसान का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि खुले मन से एलान करना चाहिए कि किसान के गेहूं का जो भाव तय किया है, वह बढ़ना चाहिए और इस सदन में जल्दी से जल्दी घोषणा करनी चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। पिछले साल हमारे यहां आलू की पैदावार बड़ी कम रही थी लेकिन इस बार किसानों ने बड़े किसानों ने बड़ी मेहनत करके और बहुत सारे इनपुट्स दे कर आलू पैदा किया और इस बार फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि खेतों में आलू के ढेर लगे हुए हैं और कोई खरीदार नहीं है। 8 रुपये क्विंटल पर आलू बिक रहा है और सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। किसान गुस्सा करता है और कहता है कि आप की सरकार आलू की खरीद का कोई इंतजाम नहीं करती है। अगर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में आलू रखते हैं या आलू का बीज रखते हैं तो उस का वे 12 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से चार्ज करते हैं। आलू 8 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है तो वह कहता है कि किस लिए स्टोरेज में आलू रखें। यह समझ में नहीं आता है। आलू पैदा करने वाले किसानों का दिवाला निकल गया: इसलिए मेरा कहना है यह कि हमारी सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी कोई नीति निकाले और कोई कार्यक्रम इन के आलू को खरीदने का बनाए। कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि जिस ने आलू पैदा किया है, उस को कोई मुआवजा मिले वरना लापरवाही रही तो बहुत से किसान बर्बाद हो जाएंगे और आयन्दा अपने खेतों में वे आलू की फसल पैदा नहीं करवाएंगे।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज मोटर कार्स का इंशोरेंस है लाइफ इंशोरेंस है, कारखाने का इंशोरेंस हो जाता है, लेकिन किसान का जो फसल है जो कि नेचर पर निर्भर करती है और उसको पता नहीं होता है कि पानी न पड़े तो वह कब खत्म हो जाए, उस का इंशोरेंस नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इंशोरेंस की स्कीम फसलों पर भी लागू होनी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि मद्रास के अन्दर कुछ एक्सपेरीमेंट फसलों की इंशोरेंस के किये गये थे और वे एक्सपेरीमेंट बहुत सफल हुए। इसलिए इस इंशोरेंस की स्कीम को सारे देश के अन्दर लागू करना चाहिए। अगर छोटी-छोटी फसलों पर आप इस को अभी लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो जो मेन फसलें हैं जैसे धान की, गेहूं की, आमों के मारजन की या देश के अन्य-

इस को इनके पर इस को पहले लागू करना चाहिए।

अब मैं शुगर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। देश के अन्दर और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में जो शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, हर इलाके के कारखाने पर किसानों का लाखों रुपया बाकी है। मेरे अपने जिले के पन्नी शुगर मिल पर 80 लाख रुपया किसानों का बाकी है और अभी जो और गन्ना दिया जा रहा है, उस को मिला कर 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक उन के ऊपर बाकी रह जाएगा। किसान गेहूं पैदा करता है तो उस का उस को सही दाम नहीं मिलता है, आलू पैदा करता है, तो उस का सही दाम नहीं मिलता है और गन्ना चीनी मिलों को देता है, तो उस को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। किसान हम से कहता है कि सरकार की सारी नीति किसानों के खिलाफ है और यह नीति किसानों के एन्टी जाती है। जब वह हम से ऐसी बात कहता है तो हम उस का जवाब नहीं दे पाते। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण करना चाहिए और जो भी किसानों का बकाया है, उस का एक-चौथाई हिस्सा 10, 15 दिन के अन्दर हर किसान को मिल जाना चाहिए।

बिजली के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा कि नरौरा पर एटोमिक एनर्जी स्टेशन बन रहा है। सारे देश के अन्दर बिजली की कमी है और बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कई बार इसके बारे में कहा जा चुका है कि नरौरा एटोमिक एनर्जी स्टेशन जल्दी से जल्दी बनना चाहिए लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में उस का काम तेजी से नहीं हो रहा है। जमीन की खुदाई का काम चल रहा है। इस वक्त बिजली के मंत्री यहां पर नहीं हैं, तो मैं क्या कहूं। मैं सरकार से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पावर स्टेशन बनने वाला है, उस को सीरियसली नहीं लिया जा रहा है, गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया जा रहा है। सारे देश के अन्दर बिजली की कमी है और उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो धनराशि सारे पावर स्टेशन के लिए स्वीकार की है, उस का आधा हिस्सा इस बार रिलीज करना चाहिए, जिस से यह नरोरा का एटोमिक एनर्जी का स्टेशन जल्दी तैयार हो सके और जो बिजली की कमी देश में है उस को पूरा कर सके।

आज जो बड़े किसान हैं वे तो अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को बना रहे हैं और उन को पैसे की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है और वे कभी किसी से उधार लेने के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में 72 फीसदी छोटे किसान हैं, जिनका दिन प्रति दिन अपने घरेलू कामों के लिए रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती रहती है जिस के कारण वे सेठ, साहूकारों के चक्कर में पड़ते हैं। उनकी किसी तरह के रुपया उधार मिल सके, इसके लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि उस को देश के अन्दर ऐसी स्कीम बनानी चाहिए जिससे 10 हजार रुपया हर किसान को उसके घरेलू कामों के लिए मिल सके और इसके लिए बहुत लिखा पढ़ी न हो। इस वक्त जो योजना किसानों को कर्ज देने की है, उस में उन को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है और उस को रद्द करते हुये 10 हजार रुपये हर किसान को आसानी से मिल जाने चाहिए, महज उस को रोजाना की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, ताकि वह सेठ साहूकारों के चंगुल में न पड़ सके। आज तो छोटे किसान सेठ, साहूकारों के चंगुल में फंस जाते हैं और उन के हाथ से जो उन की जमीन है, वह भी निकल जाती है। अगर आप उस को 10 हजार रुपया उधार दे देंगे तो वह सेठ, साहूकार के चंगुल में नहीं आ सकेगा।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे जिले में लखावटी कालेज है और वह बहुत पुराना कालेज है और वहां पर कृषि विभाग में बहुत अच्छे प्रोफेसर्स और टीचर्स हैं। उस कालेज को विश्वविद्यालय बना देना चाहिए। सारी जमीन की सुविधायें जो खिड़िया वगैरह

[श्री हरी सिंह]

के लिए चाहिए, उनके पास मौजूद हैं । इस लिए लखावटी कालेज को कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बनाना चाहिए ।

एक अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं जिस एरिया से आता हूं वहां दूध बहुत होता है और दिल्ली में जितना दूध सप्लाई होता है उस का 60 फीसदी मेरे इलाके से आता है । जब वहां से दूध नहीं आता है तो वह बर्बाद हो जाता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उस को चिलिंग करने के लिए वहां यह कोई प्रोसेसिंग प्लान्ट आज तक नहीं लगा । जब दिल्ली में दूध की खपत नहीं होती है, तो किसान को बहुत नुकसान होता है । मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि कोई कारखाना डेरी के पास दूध का लगना चाहिए, जिस से किसान अपने दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ा सके और जो उनका नुकसान होता है वह न हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the recent World Food Conference, in which our country was a participant has clearly underlined the message that every nation will have to depend primarily on itself for its food needs unless it is rich enough to compete and purchase food under the ruthless market mechanism now operating in the international grain trade

While international factors have undoubtedly aggravated the situation, at home there is considerable evidence to suggest that our agriculture seems to have lost its momentum or growth which it exhibited in the last Sixties The index of agricultural production reached a record level of 131.6 million tonnes in 1973-74, which was only marginally higher than the previous peak level of 131 4 million tonnes reached in 1970-71. The fact that the population of the country had since increased by seven per cent underscores the imbalance between availability and requirements as a result of the sluggishness in agricultural output.

In the Economic Survey for 1974-75, on page 3, para 5, it is said

> 'However, it would be a mistake to regard the continued sluggishness of agricultural output as being due wholly to the operation of such random factors as weather conditions"

During the Fourth Plan period, the overall rate of growth of agricultural production was only 2 8 per cent per annum In a number of crops, the growth of output has fallen short of the growth of population leading to a decline in per capita consumption of essential goods In spite of the phenomenal efforts that have been made during this period in imparting a scientific temper to our agriculture, we have not reached the target to provide enough food to our population.

Fortunately, the outlook for the forthcoming rabi crop is more promising. The weather condition has been, on the whole, satisfactory Still it would be premature to assume that the food economy is on the threshold of a new era of recovery and growth. In fact, there is no room for complacency in this matter Although the Green Revolution has helped us to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in foodgrains, we are still seriously short of even low levels of nutrition and in the consumption of oilseeds, pulses, animal proteins, natural fibres, timber, and a host of other commodities which owe their origin to soil These gaps are bound to increase with the growth of population and with rising expectations of a better life.

Naturally, our only hope in this context of bridging these gaps lies in ensuring that the soil is kept in good health, that, wherever necessary, it

restored to good ghealth and that such piece of land is managed in such a manner that it yields the best that it is capable of, be it in the form of crops or trees or grasses

In fact, Dr M S Swaminathan, Director-General of ICAR, has stated in an article contributed to the December 1974 issue of *Yojana*

"A social infra-structure at the village level, which is conducive to the spread of modern farm technology on the one hand and to the strengthening of the ecological infrastructure essential for sustained agricultural advance on the other, is a must if we are to convert targets into achievements"

In this context I would like to quote a few sentences from a booklet entitled '*A Charter for the Land*' written by Mr B B Vohra Chairman Central Ground Water Board and new Additional Secretary to the Government of India He says in the first sentence of his book 'A Charter for the Land'

"It is passing strange that 25 years after independence we should still be without a policy for the management of our land and soil resources, let alone the organizations needed to give effect to it'

He further says·

"It is not as if nothing whatsoever is being done in this field But, whatever little is being done is being done in a fragmentary, piecemeal and inefficient manner and without the sense of direction and priorities which can emerge only from a comprehensive view of the total situation"

What is more interesting is when he says·

"As for as management aspects are concerned, our biggest activity consists of 'soil conservation' programmes on which we have spent around Rs 300 crores since the beginning of the planning era 20 years ago and on which great hopes are being pinned in the context of our need to create massive rural employment opportunities of a productive nature'

He says

'The bulk of this programme as we shall presently see, is being implemented in a financially wasteful, technically defective and administratively uncoordinated manner by two different agencies—the State Forest and Agricultural Departments—who are so to say not even on speaking terms with each other'

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have taken 10 minutes Please conclude

SHRI ARJUN SETHI I have a lot to say Let me conclude tomorrow

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER No no You please conclude now You have already taken your ration of time Please conclude

SHRI ARJUN SETHI In this context I urge upon the Government that its policy of soil conservation and land management should be so oriented that we maintain and improve the fertility of our soil so that more production can be achieved within a certain period

Regarding irrigation I would only like to point out two things

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You conclude now

SHRI ARJUN SETHI Within one minute I am concluding

Whatever projects we undertake should be completed and targets set for their completion so that within 3 or 10 years these projects yield results Government must provide sufficient finances for the projects also

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

and all the major river projects must be treated as Centre's responsibility and they should not be subjects of inter-state disputes.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SHRI MORARJI DESAI'S DECISION TO GO ON AN INDEFINITE FAST

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक - हत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दें ·

"गुजरात के शीघ्र चुनाव कराने की मांग को लेकर अनिश्चित काल तक अनशन करने के श्री मोरारजी देसाई के निर्णय से उत्पन्न स्थिति'

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Government deeply regret that Shri Morarji Desai has been on an indefinite fast from Monday last. I am, speaking for myself.. .....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai)· (Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I rise on a point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA· Please hear my point of order

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: With your permission I want to add some words..

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Let us hear what the Minister has to say.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISH..... My humble submission is that when any hon. member tables a Calling Attention Motion, he does so with a view to inviting the attention of the Government to a particular subject and eliciting the Government's views thereon. He does not do so to elicit the personal, private or esoteric views of a particular member of the Government. It must be the collective views of the entire Government But here the hon. Minister is saying 'speaking for myself'. We are not here to be treated to the personal views of Shri Brahmananda Reddy. We do not recognise Shri Brahmananda Reddy. We recognise the Home Minister of India and the Home Minister of India must speak on behalf of the Government of India So, the whole statement is completely irrelevant.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. You have made the point

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA My point of order is that this statement of te hon Home Minisaer is not in response to the calling attention motion It seems to us that it is in response to some private views made by a particular member That is not a statement which this House can entertain and, therefore, I would ask you to rule this statement out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर प्रधान मंत्री को पता नहीं है तो बेचारे ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी क्या कर सकते हैं । (व्यवधान)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Does it mean that the Prime Minister is happy with the persons who are not interested in....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra has made a point of order. But as I understood, the Minister was on the point of reading he had said that he was going to add some more.. (*Interruptions*) I have not finished even what I am going to say, you get so excited! (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Here is that statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Kindly listen to me first. (*Interruptions*) Kindly sit down.

I know and I have the statement of the Minister before me and I also know that he had circulated it because it was the members' desire that it should be circulated. But that does not mean that the Minister cannot add something more into it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is not the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. What I was going to say is... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Mishra, that is a point. You only want to be on your legs and I should sit like a stone.

Mr. Mishra has made the point I have heard the Minister saying that he wants to say something more In all fairness we should listen to him, hear what he has got to say And when, I shall come back to you. Regarding point of order, you have made the point

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Thank you, Sir. I am speaking for myself and with your permission, Sir, I wanted to add: In fact we are, the Government are, profoundly sad (*Interruptions*) the Government are profoundly sad...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now he has included Government also

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have said, with your permission, I wanted to add the words—In fact, the Government are...

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Now you are satisfied!

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: ...profoundly sad that an elder leader, experienced administrator and one of the few survivors...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलवाइये कहां गई है वह ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not concerned with that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He is making unnecessary point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I said, I am not concerned.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I take strong objection. This is totally wrong. How can they interrupt the Home Minister like this?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन्हों ने अभी जो अमैंडमैंट किया है, क्या प्रधान मंत्री की इजाजत प्राप्त कर के किया है ? (व्यवधान) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की अनुमति लेकर यह बोल रहे हैं? आज प्रधान मंत्री बम्बई गई हैं और इसीलिये इन्होंने अपना व्यक्तिगत दुःख प्रकट किया है (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you may kindly sit down. Mr. Mishra has accepted it. What I am saying is, I cannot hear all of you if you go on talking at the same time! If you have point of order, I am prepared to hear, not submissions, not anything else, only the point of order.

SHRI S A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I have a point of order to make. मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि मैं इस हाउस में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि क्योंकि

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public recognition to that girl whose news came out in the papers, a poor harijan girl of Gonda district in Uttar Pradesh, by name Radhika, who, on her marriage day, when she found that the bridegroom party had arrived, and the bridegroom's father, who had earlier said that he would not ask for dowry, asked for dowry, at the last moment started demanding dowry, this girl Radhika is reported to have come out of the house and driven away the bridegroom's party saying that if they demand dowry, there is going to be no marriage. I think it is well worth while for the Government to try to find out the facts of this case. Somebody should be sent down to the remote place somewhere in Gonda district of U.P. to find out who is this girl.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Where is the bridegroom's party?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The bridegroom's party might have gone back to Maharashtra. I think that this girl, Radhika, can be declared to be a sort of a heroine of the Women's International Year. This should be found out.

What about the amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act? There is another discussion which is likely to come up in the form of Half-an-Hour Discussion later this evening. The Government has got plenty of opportunities to clarfy and tell us their thinking on the subject whether they are prepared to make the demanding of the dowry as a consideration for the marriage as a cognizable offence or not with more stringent penality both in terms of fine and imprisonment. In our opinion, this should be made much more strict.

Government itself has admitted in this House that the State Governments who are supposed to administer this Act, do not care even to enforce the existing law. Some figures were given the other day. Uptil 21-12-1974 it was claimed that from all over the country, only thirtyeight cases of the so called violation of the existing Dowry Prohibition Act had been reported. There is also a recent example. We read about it. I think that many Members here are aware of the fact that young boys and girls of the Bohra community had come on deputation to Delhi also and met many Members of Parliament and Ministers about a year ago, who, in their community, are subjected to all sorts of social oppression in the sense that they are not even given permission to marry by their religious head. In the Bohra community, he is known as the Syedna whose traditional permission known as "Raza" has to be taken. Unless Syedna gives Raza, no couple can carry in the Bohra community. There has been a big movement going on for social reforms. These young boys and girls, recently in Udaipur, Rajasthan, about 105 couples, defied this oppression of their custom or rule or whatever you may like to call it. Hundreds of couples combined together and conducted a sort of mass marriage. So, the people are fighting in their own way. My point is: what is Government going to do?

Then I come to the question of working women. After all, I think, if the women are not permitted to work to earn for themselves, then they will remain in a position of subjection to men. If they are dependent on men and if they are not able to be self-reliant, then there is no hope of getting equal rights for them.

In our country, in 1961, 27 per cent of the total working force were women and now it has gone down to 18 per cent. This is including the agricultural, agrarian and the industrial and domestic sectors. The trend is that the number of women instead of increasing is going down. There are only about a million or so who can be called educated women who have got the benefits of education. Out of one million, roughly fifty per cent of them are primary school teachers; 15 per cent of them are clerks and

typists, 15 per cent of them are secondary teachers, 7 per cent or so are nurses while 10 per cent and the rest are doctors, lawyers, college teachers, artists. ministers, administrators and so on. These are all together no more than 10 lakhs in our country. The remaining about 95 per cent of women's conditions are the worst—80 per cent of them work as agricultural labourers, 15 per cent work in some factories in plantations in unorganised industries—sweated industries—and in domestic houses as servants. This is the vast silent community of women whose voice is not heard and who are not in a position to organise themselves to be articulate enough to express their grievances. It is to this section of women, I suggest, that the Government and the society in general should pay special attention in this International Women Year. What are we going to do for them?

Sir, now the Labour Minister is here. He knows that even the old ILO convention of equal pay for equal work is not observed in our country. This is one of the very old conventions of I.L.O. and it has also been ratified by the Government of India as member State of I.L.O. But only the other day it had been admitted that even in those industries which come under Minimum Wages Legislation like stone breaking, stone crushing, agriculture, plantations, building construction, cashew, etc. even here women are paid less than men even though they are doing the same work. This is not a surprise because in a capitalist system it is the law of maximum profits which operates. Therefore, these women belonging perhaps to the lower castes who can supply good cheap labour to these industries are being exploited by the owners with the object of maximising their rates of profits.

I think this year in June the sixty-eighth international conference of ILO is going to be held in Geneva where they have inscribed even on the agenda the question of equal opportunities and treatment for working women. So, I would like to know from the Labour Minister what the Indian delegation attending this Conference are going to report about the conditions of working women in India. I was glad to hear the other day that at long last the Government is thinking of bringing a Bill to enforce this principle of equal pay for equal work. We know that by itself is not enough. Wherever these women are not organised—even in the case of big organised industries—and whenever the question of giving additionl benefits in the form of maternity benefits or creches etc. has been raised the employers have taken advantage to drive those women out of employment. This has happened in cotton textile industry, jute industry and also mines. Several hundreds and thousands of women used to work in these industries but now the statistics show that practically their employment has been reduced to zero. Thirty thousand women used to work in jute mills. Now they have been completely driven out In the mines also—except one or two occupations on the surface—they have not been kept any longer.

I would end by saying since we are pledged—in words at least—to advancing the country in the direction of fuller democracy and socialism, which we talk about day in and day out, it would be well also to study the conditions of women in the socialist countries, how they have been able to attain a status of real and complete equality with men in everything and how they are not bothered by this problem of being economically dependent on men and their having to be subject to them in some way or the other. Many friends, I believe, have visited socialist countries and seen it for themselves and they know very well that in the matter of employment, in the matter of careers, in the matter of education, of administration, of

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State care of children and State care of working mothers, there is something which the socialist countries have really got to be proud about what they have done for their women because the maker of the first socialist revolution V.I. Lenin said that socialism can never be complete if half the society, 50 per cent of the society, which consists of women, are not brought on a par with men in conditions of equality and that unless this is done, there can never be a proper socialist society. See, Sir, where are we in our country?

16.00 hrs.

Finally, I would end by making a few suggestions. These are not my suggestions. These are part of some of the concrete measures which have been suggested in the programme of the Indian Committee for the International Women's year, I think many of these can be taken up in this year itself if the Government is serious about it. I have already mentioned the need for legislative amendments to make taking of dowry a cognisable offence. That is not enough by itself. A campaign should be initiated for social boycott of marriages in which dowry has been given or accepted as a consideration for marriage. Let the Members of Parliament at least take the resolve during this year that in their own particular areas, they will organise at least social bocyott of one marriage where dowry has been given or taken as a consideration for marriage. Let us start something. Then, Sir, they have proposed free legal aid and homes for women who are in distress due to cruelty and ill-treatment by their husbands. They have no place to go. Where are they supposed to go?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFOMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): You have no experience.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you?

They have proposed that at least in each major city there should be at least one home set up this year where women who are in distress due to ill-treatment by their husbands can go and take shelter if necessary and also get free legal aid. I do not think this is a thing involving crores and crores of rupees. But, it would meet, I think, a very urgent requirement. Fourthly, better maternity facilities in the countryside so that children at least are able to survive. At least one trained midwife in every village. How many deaths are there of children due to lack of these most elementary facilities? They have also suggested more health centres, naturally, in the villages for children and at least one primary and two subsidiary health centres in each block. For women agricultural workers, they have suggested some seasonal creche system where they can have their children looked after while they go and work in the fields. They have proposed that each State should have at least two vocational training centres for women. There is some provision in the programme which the Minister was referring to for vocational training, but, nothing is spelt out. It is impossible to say from that what is the extent of this programme, to how many people they will cater and what are the types of vocational training going to be given and so on. Here, we are trying to concretise the demand more in the sense that each State would have the target that at least two vocational training centres should be set up during this year. Then, there should be no restriction on employment of married women. Still, we find these things. In Calcutta, the other day, I found an extreme example, not of employment, but, where a school, quite an old and well established school expelled a girl of that school because she got

लोगों को राहत दी जाय। मगर यह सरकार, इस के मंत्री और इस सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री लगातार यह कहती रही कि गुजरात में कोई अकाल नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, विरोधी दलों पर यह आरोप लगाया गया कि वे गुजरात की खाद्य स्थिति की विषमता को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर बताना चाहते हैं। आज जब मोरार जी भाई आमरण अनशन पर बैठे तो यह सरकार समाचार पत्रों के द्वारा यह देश को समझाना चाहती है कि गुजरात में अकाल है। यह अकाल कब से है? सरकार के सारे प्रचार-साधनों का उपयोग कर के यह बात कही जा रही है।

सवाल यह है कि चुनाव कब होना चाहिए, कब नहीं होना चाहिये इसका निर्णय कौन करेगा? क्या सरकार अपनी इच्छा से अपने दल की सुविधा देख कर, फैसला करेगी? क्या संविधान के निर्माताओं की यही मंशा थी? क्या यह लोकतांत्रिक है मूल्यों और परम्पराओं के अनुकूल है? आज कहा जा रहा है कि गुजरात में अकाल है, सूखा है, इस लिए चुनाव नहीं हो सकते। लेकिन जब लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव की चर्चा हो रही थी और वह मध्यावधि चुनाव गुजरात में भी होने वाले थे, उस चुनाव में गुजरात के हर एक बालिग मतदाता को वोट देना था, तब किसी सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने यह नहीं कहा, किसी गुजरात के संसद सदस्य ने यह नहीं कहा कि कि मध्यावधि चुनाव नहीं हो सकते, गुजरात के मतदाता इस समय वोट डालने नहीं जा सकते। एक आवाज नहीं उठी।

मध्यावधि चुनाव कराने के लिए एलेक्शन कमीशन ने कह दिया गया कि मतदाता सूची तैयार करने के लिए क्रैश प्रोग्राम अपनाया जाय। मेरे पास मफ्लर मौजूद है, समय की कमी से मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। एलेक्शन कमीशन ने सभी प्रदेशों को लिखा कि मतदाता सूची जल्दी तैयार करो और फरवरी मार्च में यह सूची तैयार हो जानी चाहिए। यह भी कहा कि सूचियां बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, पुरानी सूचियों से काम लो क्यों कि सरकार के पास कागज की कमी है और हम कलम पैंसिल की बचत करना चाहते हैं।

रोजगार देने के लिए क्रैश प्रोग्राम तो हम ने सुना है। लेकिन मतदाता सूचियां तैयार करने के लिए क्रैश प्रोग्राम बनाया गया। करोड़ों नवजवानों को, नये मतदाताओं को मताधिकार से वंचित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। तब गुजरात में सूखा और अकाल की स्थिति की याद नहीं आई।

इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है बिहार के उप-चुनावों के बारे में। जुलाई में, बरसात में उपचुनाव की तिथि घोषित कर दी गई। एलेक्शन कमीशन ने घोषित कर दी क्यों कि बिहार सरकार चुनाव चाहती थी। अगर जुलाई में, बरसात में चुनाव हो सकते हैं तो मई में गुजरात में चुनाव क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं।

दिल्ली में लोक सभा का एक उप-चुनाव होना है। श्री अमर नाथ चावला की सीट खाली हो गई। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अक्तूबर 1974 को निर्णय दिया। मतदाता सूचियों का पुनरीक्षण भी हो गया। 31 मार्च अन्तिम तिथि थी। अब दिल्ली में उप-चुनाव क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? क्या यहां भी सूखा है? कौन सा सूखा है? अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्यों में कुछ पानी हो तो जवाब दें।

मैं इस लिए यह बुनियादी सवाल उठा रहा हूं और मोरार जी भाई ने स्वयं भी इसी सवाल को उठाया है कि चुनाव कब होंगे इस के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कौन करेगा? क्या दलगत स्वार्थों से बंधी हुई सरकार करेगी? क्या विरोधी दलों के साथ इस में अन्याय नहीं होगा? क्या यह सरकार के निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की संविधान की परिकल्पना के अनु-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सार होगा ? सरकार जब चाहे तब चुनाव होंगे, सरकार जब चाहे तब चुनाव नहीं होंगे?

23 जुलाई को श्री के०आर० गणेश ने एक उत्तर दिया हैं । मैं गणेश जी के दर्शन नहीं कर रहा हू, पता नही, अपने वाहन पर बैठ कर वह कहा विचरण कर रहे हैं । तब वह वित्त मन्त्रालय में थे, अब तो किसी और में चले गए हैं । तब उन्होंने उत्तर दिया था मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हू

"Elections to the Gujarat Assembly will be held as soon as the delimitation of constituencies is finalised and eletoral rolls on the basis of the new constituencies prepared."

यह 23 जुलाई का श्री गणेश का लोक सभा में दिया हुआ वक्तव्य है । मैं समझता हू यह सरकार की तरफ से दिया गया था, व्यक्तिगत तौर से नही दिया गया था । लेकिन अब चुनाव को टाला जा रहा है । गुजरात की लेजिस्लेटिव कमेटी की बैठक हुई, तब सरकार की ओर से सदस्यों को सूचित किया गया कि गुजरात में चुनाव की तैयारिया पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं । डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन 1 नवम्बर, 1974 को एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी करता है कि डिलिमिटेशन पूरा हो गया है इस तरह का आदेश दे दिया गया है । यह भी बताया जा चुका है कि गुजरात के सभी चुनाव क्षेत्रों की नई मतदाता सूचिया प्रकाशित की जा चुकी है और उन सूचियों में 1 जनवरी तक के नए मतदाताओं का समावेश है । इतना ही नहीं, रिटर्निंग आफिसर्ज की नियुक्तिया हो चुकी है, पोलिंग स्टेशन्ज बन गए हैं । जब यह तैयारी हो रही थी, तब गुजरात में सूखा नही था क्या सूखा अचानक पड़ गया ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि क्या गुजरात की परिस्थिति इस समय चुनाव कराने में सचमुच बाधक है ? इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि वहां सूखा है, लोग उस से प्रभावित हैं ? लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय यह भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो लोग राहत के कामों में लगे हैं, वे प्रतिदिन अपने घरों से राहत के कामों पर जाते हैं और शाम को लौट कर आ जाते हैं । यह धारणा गलत है कि बड़ी संख्या में जनसंख्या एक हिस्से को छोड़ कर दूसरे हिस्से में ले जाई गई है । यह नियम है कि 3 किलोमीटर के भीतर ही लोगों को राहत-कार्य में काम मिलना चाहिए । इस के अतिरिक्त कुछ लाख लोगों को ही काम दिया गया है । आज जो अखबारों में आकड़े दिए गए हैं—यह आकड़े पहली बार सदन के सामने आये हैं । हमारी गुजरात लेजिस्लेटिव कमेटी की बैठक में दिए गए आकड़े और आज के समाचार पत्रों में छपे आकड़े आपस में मेल नहीं खाते हैं, लेकिन मान लीजिए कि वे आकड़े सही हैं—तो भी यह बात कहां सिद्ध होती है कि परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि चुनाव नहीं हो सकते । चुनाव हो सकते हैं और चुनाव कमीशन चुनाव कराने के लिए तैयार है । पहले राज्य सरकार की ओर से भी यह जवाब दिया गया था कि हम चुनाव के लिए पूरी तरह से तत्पर हैं लेकिन जब से केन्द्र का इशारा हुआ है, तब से राज्यपाल के सलाहकार श्री मरीन ने भी यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि चुनाव नहीं हो सकते। क्या सरकारी कर्मचारी, भले ही किसी दर्जे का हो, अफसर हो, यह तय करेगा कि विधान सभा के चुनाव हो सकते हैं या नहीं हो सकते हैं ? उन्हें यहां टेलीविजन पर ला कर उन के मुंह से कहलवाया जा रहा है कि इस समय चुनाव कराने की परिस्थिति नहीं है । यह सलाहकार हैं, मगर सलाहकार हैं राज्यपाल के....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उन्हें यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वे यह तय करें कि चुनाव हो सकते हैं या नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह सदन का फैसला होगा और उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी के नाते तैयारी पूरी कर के दिखलानी होगी। यहां तो तैयारी पूरी करने का सवाल भी नहीं है, तैयारी पूरी है। मगर अब श्री सरीन को मैदान में लाया गया है और अब इलेक्शन कमीशन से भी कहलवाया जाने वाला है कि हम चुनाव नहीं कर सकते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय : .

श्री बलवन्त भाई (पकोला) क्या सलाह भी नहीं सकते।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र उन को इस तरह कहीं भी बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है। श्री सरीन जैसे अफसर को वापस बुलाना जाना चाहिए ऐसे अफसर को कहीं भी नहीं रखना चाहिए। ऐसी इजाजत उन को नहीं दी जा सकती।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव के साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक ढांचे का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। इसी लिए मैंने गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहा है कि इस सवाल को संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से न देखें। यह दो-तीन महीने पहले या बाद में करने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

गुजरात के कई भागों में कई वर्षों से अकाल है। देश के कई भागों में समय समय पर अभाव की स्थिति पैदा होती है, बाढ़ आती है, सूखा पड़ता है, प्रकृति का प्रकोप होता है, देश विशाल है, लेकिन चुनाव होते रहे हैं, और इन को नहीं रोका जाना चाहिए। श्री महिपत राय मेहता ने एक दफा अपने भाषण में कहा था—

"This is not the first year of drought; it is fourth year continuing in my constituency; not only that, but also it is the 7th in the last 8 years."

8 वर्षों में केवल एक बार कच्छ में अभाव नहीं था, लेकिन कच्छ में फिर भी चुनाव हुआ। अभाव के नाम पर चुनाव को नहीं टाला गया।

चुनाव केवल विधान सभा के ही नहीं टाले गए हैं। मोरारजी भाई ने इस मामले को उठाया है, विधान सभा के साथ नगर निगम, जिला पंचायतें, म्यूनिसिपल कमेटीज, पंचायतें सब के चुनाव टाल दिए गए हैं। क्या गुजरात की जनता को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि प्रकृति के प्रकोप से लड़ने के लिए भी वह अपने निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में शासन सौंपे। गुजरात की जनता के विधान सभा का भंग कराने के लिए कुरबानी दी थी, मगर विधान सभा के भंग करने के साथ यह मांग भी जुड़ी हुई थी कि वहां तत्काल चुनाव होने चाहिए। चुनाव पहले मार्च में कराने की बात थी। जब स्नेप-पोल की चर्चा चल रही थी तब कहा गया था कि दोनों चुनाव साथ साथ हो जायेंगे, लेकिन जब उप-चुनावों के नतीजे खराब आये तो मध्यावधि चुनाव की बात टाल दी गई और अब गुजरात के चुनाव को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार मोरारजी भाई के अनशन की गम्भीरता को समझे। मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं—उन का मनोबल देख कर मन में प्रसन्नता होती है, लेकिन पिछले दो दिनों में उन का शरीर जिस तरह से शिथिल हो रहा है, उस से मैं भयभीत हूं। अगर मोरारजी भाई को सर्वोत्तम बलिदान करना पड़ा तो देश की परिस्थिति सरकार के काबू से बाहर चली जायेगी

श्री बसन्त साठे : यह बड़ी अच्छी पूंजी बन जायेगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गलत बात है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : यही बात है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यदि यह बात है तो आप हमारी पूंजी मत बनने दीजिए आप उन के प्राण बचा लीजिए ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप उन्हें समझाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप चुनाव जल्दी करा लीजिए ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : यह टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में लक्ष्मण का कार्टून है, क्या कहता है—जरा देखिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर यहां कार्टून दिखाना शुरू करेंगे तो हमें पुरी के सारे कार्टून दिखाने पड़ेंगे ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : पानी चाहते हो या चुनाव चाहते हो—यह देख लो ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हम यह चाहते हैं कि मोरारजी भाई अपने प्राण दें । हम उन की जीवन रक्षा चाहते हैं । लेकिन मोरारजी भाई संकल्प के दृढ़ आदमी है । एक तरीका है, आप चुनाव शीघ्र करने का फैसला कर लें । उन्होंने कहा है कि चुनाव मानसून से पहले होना चाहिए । मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि मानसून से पहले चुनाव कराने के कार्य में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं । क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सूखे की बात एक बहाना है । कांग्रेस पार्टी आज चुनाव के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इस लिए चुनाव नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं । इस स्थिति को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जायगा और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मोरारजी भाई को कुछ हो गया तो देश में आग लग जायगी और फिर सरकार स्थिति पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकेगी ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, Mr. Vajpayee has read out to us some portions from the Doctor's bulletin. We are all very sorry, Sir, and we express our deep sorrow that his condition has weakened. Now, at the same time, Sir, it would be in our wisdom if we take stark realities into consideration. It is not a question of trying to put off the elections because, as you have just now said, there was an adverse vote against the Congress in some by-elections. I am very sorry that the House has not fully appreciated the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Not the House but the Opposition.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The Opposition—and even there, may be not all of them—has not fully appreciated the gravity of the situation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which situation?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Drought situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Sir. I am quoting from Shri Jagjivan Ram's reply in the House on 19th November, 1974:

> "There have been widespread rains in Gujarat especially in sowing areas. This has not only given a new sense of confidence to the farmers but it has also reduced the burden on the Government".

This Government never speaks the truth. In self-interest you have told here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are telling unmixed untruth all the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. I have allowed him to go on record because I saw the Minister pausing and I thought he had yielded to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know whether Mr. Jagjivan Ram is telling a** or Mr. Brahmananda Reddy is telling a**. Here is the Lok Sabha debates from which I have quoted You are telling a **. What did your senior colleague say only 4 months ago?

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He says "You are telling a **". Is it parliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this particular word has gone on record, I think it is unfortunate. It should not form part of the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right. You are speaking unmixed untruth

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not in the same habit as may be common or usual with Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu of speaking **.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know whether he is telling untruth or Mr. Jagjivan Ram was telling untruth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will do my best, but I think the Minister also should do his best not to get himself entangled with too many people. You are replying to Mr. Vajpayee, not to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I reinforce the point of order? So far as the House is concerned, you have to help it out of the predicament in which it had been placed. Here is an authoritative statement of the Food Minister of the Government of India so far as the month of November, 1974 is concerned. Now the House is entitled to know as to why the elections were not held in November or December when the food situation was that good as was made out by the Food Minister. Whom are we to believe now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the order of the House. The order is that Mr. Vajpayee has called the attention of the Minister. He has made certain submissions and the Minister is replying to Mr. Vajpayee. We know that the practice, the convention, is that only those whose names have come up in the ballot can speak and nothing else goes on record. That has always been the practice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Everything was on record

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not expunged anything. I am trying to explain the order. That has been the practice But here certain things which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said have gone on record. I have not ruled it out for the simple reason that when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu got up and interrupted I saw the Minister pausing and listening to him and it is within the parliamentary practice that when any Member yields, the other Member has the right. That is why it has gone on record. But this cannot be a subject of discussion and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu by virtue of that or Shri Shyamnandan Mishra by virtue of that are not entitled to have a reply from the Minister. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. I am concerned with order. You can make whatever you want to make out of that. It is upto

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

you. (*Interruptions*) No ruling on this. The Minister can continue. (*Interruptions*). I am not allowing anybody.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I suppose, Mr. Vajpayee himself has not disputed the fact that Gujarat is under severe drought conditions What he said was that in this big country there are bound to be droughts here and there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is speaking without my permission and. therefore, whatever he says from this point onwards will not go on record.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: (*Interruptions*) But my friends on the opposite side should realize the very serious condition in Gujarat; and it has been said even last month during the extension of the proclamation. I have gone into all details what relief works have been undertaken, how many people are involved in the relief works and how many people have gone outside, probably outside the State also and.. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sir, as you may know, during the current month, viz April, more than roughly 10 lakhs of people are engaged in relief operations over extensive areas It is not only (*Interruptions*) Let me finish In the next month, in the month of May, this number of 10 lakhs will rise to over 13 lakhs and may go up to even 15 lakhs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Home Minister, in to-day's papers. the number given is 7 lakhs 65 thousand Now you have inflated it to 10 lakhs (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You must also realize, in addition you may also realize that there is a lot of scarcity of drinking water and several (*Interruptions*) tankers are being used to carry drinking water to villages. In addition, you may also be aware that more than 2 to 3 lakhs of cattle have gone out, been taken out by persons to different areas in Gajarat wherever they could get some fodder. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Members opposite, that they must keep the actual situation in their minds. Now, Sir, a point has been made about Mr. Sarin. It is unfortunate. Mr. Vajpayee, without probably,—I do not know if he has seen and heard the T.V. but I can prove it. ..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It has been reported in the papers.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY Whatever is reported, I can. with your permission Sir, read also the transcript of the T V interview of Mr. Sarin Mr. Sarin has never said that the elections can be held or cannot be held The question that was put to him was—

Now the Question, Sir—

> 'Mr Dutt: Now there has been this question of elections to the Gujarat Assembly, you, as an Administrator who is actively engaged in work there, what would you say would be the resources in manpower and transport that will be needed for holding elections?"

This is the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Leading question put Even so (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: "Mr. Sarin· For a general election you need about 1,300 personnel for a period of two months. You need over one lakh for the polls. The requirement for the police, of course, is for only four or five days But, as you see, you will have about 19,000 polling stations. In each station there will have to be one presiding officer and four other people, and there will have to be some reserves for them. So, the number involved is very large. But one of the other things which will also be a drain on our resources is vehicles. All the jeeps, trucks and other things will get busy with the election arrangements."

"Mr. Dutt: Does the number that you mentioned include the police, the home guards and other personnel?

Mr. Sarin: No. The police is in addition. The numbers I have mentioned are the people who will be directly and wholly involved in the election work."

This is the interview. Therefore, if the hon. Member, either mistakenly or otherwise...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The whole question is whether a public servant should seek to answer such leading questions. It may be that the question was motivated But a public servant should have refused to answer such questions.

You can import police force from outside. You have been sending CRP and BSF for assisting the local police.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would not like to go into the details. So far as the elections to the taluka panchayats and district panchayats are concerned, it was explained at the Consultative Committee meeting to all members, including the opposition, what time is needed, what efforts have been made even during the previous years by the administration itself to clear up so that the elections could be held in proper time Several steps have been taken and it was felt that to go through the elections, the processes of those elections for taluka panchayats and district panchayats would take more than five to six months. It was explained convincingly to some hon. Members of the opposition who are in the Consultative Committee and, therefore, I need not go through the process of explaining the position, so far as taluka and district panchayat elections are concerned. Shri Vajpayee said "What does it matter? It is a question of two months or three months." I wish he tries to plead with Shri Morarji Desai the same point. As the Prime Minister has said...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you plead with the Prime Minister? Does she see you?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The point is that Shri Morarji is on fast. Therefore, the pleading should be with him., if you really put that two or three months do not matter. In fact, during the discussions in this House, Shri Morarji himself has said that May and June are going to be the most difficult months, worst months, so far as drought, drinking water etc. are concerned.

I would request hon. Members to kindly remember that it is not a question of un willingness of this side or that side, it is not a question of somebody feeling happy over somebody's fast, much less over Shri Morarji's fast Nobody is happy If two or three months do not matter, certainly it can be worked out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We wanted it before May.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Shri Bosu may want many other things, but we may not be able to oblige him. I, therefore, feel that it should be the effort of all, particularly of the opposition leaders to speak to Shri Morarji, prevail on him, and make him appreciate the difficult situation, what the conditions are going to be in May and June. Therefore, if he is prevailed upon to consider that matter, certainly it would be very good for you, for me and for the entire country.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you hold elections, it will be bad only for you.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Not at all. If you want me to tell you, it is not a question of the Congress Party getting afraid of any elections. Certainly not. The question before us is dought. . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not my direction. it is my advice. But if he does not take it, I will not stand in the way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Trivandrum elections.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Am I to reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I gave you my advice.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That will not go on record! (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, the Government which is responsible for the welfare of the people has to take that into consideration, *i.e*, what we have to do to the people of the State It is not a question of elections The question is that the people in the State in many areas are semi-starved, we will have to see that they are looked after, their condition is improved. Therefore, I would submit that my friends in the Opposition may take a larger view of the situation in Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Shri Morarji Desai is on a fast unto death since 7th April, 1975. He has undertaken this fast on two vital issues of national importance and national concern. They are removal of the state of emergency in the country and the Government of India's blatant refusal to hold the elections to the State Assembly before May, 1975. Shri Desai has made this very clear in his letter addressed to the Prime Minister on 1st April, 1975. In that letter he has stated:

"The nation is witnessing a gradual breakdown of Parliamentary institution by unwarranted continuance of a state of emergency on the one hand and the Government of India's blatant refusal to hold elections of State Assemblies, Parliamentary constituencies, Panchayats and Municipal Corporations on the other hand."

Concluding the communication, he says:

"I am unable to remain a helpless onlooker of these events of denial of basic rights of the people and cannot suppress my conscience by a mere expression of protest. After days of agonising thought, I have now decided to go on an indefinite fast from 7th April, 1975 at my residence in Delhi for restoring the people's rights of electing their representatives before the end of May, 1975 and removal of the state of emergency in the country and thus stopping the accelerating process of negation of democracy."

These are the two issues of vital importance and of national concern for which Shri Morarji Bhai has undertaken this indefinite fast. I want to warn this Government, do not try to over-simplify the fast of Shri Morarji Bhai and do not try to treat this fast as an act of an individual.

I may tell you, Mr. Home Minister, that this is the supreme expression of the democratic opinion of this country and this is the feeling of the people of Gujarat, and the determination of the people of Gujarat is symbolised by this fast. Therefore, do not try to over-simplify this fast as if it is a question of two months; this is much deeper and much more meaningful.

Sir, what are the facts of the case? Sir, you are aware and the House will recall that the State of Gujarat came under President's Rule on 9th February, 1974. After an upheaval in Gujarat, students set up a Nav Nirman Samiti to get rid of the corrupt and inefficient the then Ministry of the Ruling Party and to build a new Gujarat. They had not launched the agitation for the President's Rule. But the movement was launched to build

a new Gujarat and the people wholeheartedly supported the Nav Nirman Movement. They made heavy sacrifices.

The House will recall that Shri Morarji Desai went to undertake an indefinite fast to help the people to conclude this struggle successfully against an arrogant and repulsive Government at the Centre—this Union Government. The movement was not launched for the continuance of the President's proclamation but it was launched to get competent, honest and clean Government for Gujarat. Therefore, the demand was raised and ultimately they got it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you put the questions.

SHRI P. M MEHTA: I will certainly put questions. I will take two minutes more. While calling the attention of the Minister today through this motion, we are voicing the feelings of the people of Gujarat and the supreme expression that is symbolised by Mr Morarjibhai's fast.

This drought has not come overnight. The Government has never given any indication before that due to drought, they could postpone the election. On the contrary, various Ministers have given solemn assurances from time to time to this House that Government are not against holding earlier elections and elections will be held after the Delimitation Commission completes its work and electoral rolls are prepared This was the consistent stand of the Government.

Sir, with your permission, I want to quote this assurance that was given....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The background is too long. Mr. Vajpayee gave a very long background.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The questions are also implicit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should formulate the questions.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: On 24th June, 1974, the Union Minister of Home Affairs. Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, addressing the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Gujarat Legislation assured Gujarat M.Ps. that there was no move on the part of the Government to postpone elections to the Gujarat Assembly. He said that the work on delimiting the Assembly constituencies was in progress and, as soon as it was over, the elections would be held. He did not think that delimitation work will delay matters. He said, in any case, the elections could not be held during the monsoon —he meant the monsoon of that year, 1974 This is what was told to Gujarat M Ps in the Consultative Committee by the Home Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit.

On 23rd July, 1974, replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants, on Gujarat Budget, for the year 1974-75, Mr. Ganesh. the Minister of State of Finance told the Lok Sabha that elections to the Gujarat Stae Assembly would be held as soon as the delimitation of constituencies was finalised and the electoral rolls on the basis of new constituencies prepared. This is what was told by Mr. Ganesh.

Then, in reply to my own Starred Question No. 238 dated August 6, 1974, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Mr. H R. Gokhale, stated like this.

The Question was:

"(a) whether the Election Commission has stated that it will not be possible to hold elections in Gujarat this year;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) when these elections are likely to be held?"

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

The reply was:

"(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fresh delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 1971 Census and the preparation and revision of electoral rolls thereafter with reference to the newly delimited constituencies are the two basic requirements which have to be fulfilled before General Elections are held in Gujarat to constitute a new Legislative Assembly. The work of delimitation of constituencies in Gujarat has already commenced and is still in progress. After its completion, the electoral rolls will be revised and the question of holding election will then be considered."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, put your question.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: After quoting two more documents.

On 7th September, 1974, during the course of the debate on the extension of the President's Rule in Gujarat, the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra intervened and said:

"In England, the elections are held immediately. How much time are you taking here?"

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha replied:

"This was exactly what I was trying to explain. This was mainly because of delimitation and I have tried to bring out the reasons for the delay in delimitation. All I can say is that the moment the delimitation is over, the electoral rolls will be revised according to the new constituencies and then we would be ready for holding the elections."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you have given enough backgrounds.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: They have not given the reason of "drought conditions" as a ground for the postponement of elections. This is a fraudulent way of postponing the elections. They want to strengthen themselves, their party, by postponing the elections.

In the statement, it is said:

"Government are of the view that it would not be appropriate to divert the energies of the State Administration at various levels and the people of Gujarat from the difficult but paramount task of relief operations."

With your permission, I may inform the House that the Association of the employees of the State Government of Gujarat have declared that they would deal with both the things, that is with the drought-relief work and with the election work. I congratulate the employees of Gujarat for rising to the occasion against this undemocratic and dictatorial tendency of the Union Government...

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put the questions now. You have taken enough time

SHRI P. M MEHTA: They brought one bureaucrat on a television screen..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has been dwelt upon already.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What Mr. Morarji Bhai has stated, I would like to quote from his speech.. .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are only quoting, Mr. Mehta. You are not putting your questions.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Shri Morarji Bhai has stated this during the course of the debate on 27th February, 1975; I am quoting what he has said about the drought conditions:

"However capable the administrators may be—I have absolutely no quarrel about their capacity—they cannot have the imagination and they cannot have the urge to see the sufferings of the people and the cattle as the representatives of the people could see it. Things will become so terrible in the coming

months, specially in the months of May and June. The people will die like flies. If it comes to that and they say that the President's rule will continue, then the people of Gujarat cannot bear to see this at all. It is rather better to die heroically "

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It has been quoted by Mr Vajpayee

SHRI P M MEHTA " to die heroically in fighting the Government than to die of starvation for this kind of injustice inflicted by Government on the people of Gujarat "

Now I put my questions I would request the hon Minister through you to note down my questions

Is it not a fact that the Minister of Law, Shri H R Gokhale, the Minister of Home Affairs and the then Minister of Finance Shri K R Ganesh, had assured the House more than eight months back that, soon after the delimitation of the constituencies and preparation of the electoral rolls which, according to them were the two basic requirements, the elections to the Gujarat Assembly would be held? Is it not a fact that to this end, Returning Officers had been appointed and their appointments gazetted? Is it not a fact that in the year 1967, the election to the Bihar Assembly had been held in the midst of the unprecedented State-wide drought and famine? Is it not a fact that the Election Commission had already set the stage and claimed that they were ready to hold the elections to the Gujarat Assembly if the Government decided on it? And is it not a fact that Shri Morarji Bhai had mentioned all these facts to the Prime Minister when he met her recently before undertaking the fast and the Prime Minister had no satisfactory answer to give?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can answer only these questions.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We are not—at any rate, on this side—treating the fast of Shri Morarji Desai as some act of an individual which can be ignored. All human lives are precious and a hundred times more precious is the life of Shri Morarji Bhai. Now, I do not want and I cannot just now at the spur of the moment say what happened in Bihar in 1967, whether...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY. But I can tell you this.

SHRI P K DEO: The same Government is continuing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Is it the answer? Was he not born In 1967? Was he not politically active in 1967 ?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY It is true that during the discussion of Shri Morarji Desai with the Prime Minister, I also happened to be present and one thing he said was about the bye-election in Kerala caused by the death of Shri Krishna Menon

AN HON MEMBER There is no famine

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY I am speaking from memory In fact, the State Government seems to have on the suggestion of the Election Commission, suggested the dates, etc

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU When?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY After they were accepted, due to somebody's instigation which I do not know the State Government employees threatened a State-wide strike and in fact the strike also took place later Therefore, at that time ,

AN HON MEMBER That is all over now

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We are not in the picture As it is, the Central Government is not

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

in the picture. But the State Government seems to have requested the Election Commission that in view of this the election should be postponed and the Election Commission seems to have taken a decision....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Delhi? There is no State Government involved here.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not know about Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about Pondicherry?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it because there are high tides in the sea that you have postponed Kerala bye-election?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Pondicherry you may not be aware of, because it is a tiny territory.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Tiny?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You may not be aware and I may tell you for information that Pondicherry area especially — not the entire Union Territory of Pondicherry, that is, not Karaikal, not Mahe and not Yanam—but Pondicherry proper is in the worst conditions of drought....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I can understand my friend coming from Assam laughing, but I cannot understand Mr. Era Sezhiyan who is living next door...

SHRI SEZHIYAN: May I put a question, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have given my friendly advice to the Minister more than once that he can avoid troubles for him.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not want to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can avoid trouble for himself..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you call it a trouble?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. And also he can save me some trouble...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I have reminded him about that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ...if he abides by the limits of the call-attention and directs himself only to the person who has asked. But if he takes notice—he himself *suo moto* referred to Mr Sezhiyan who said nothing, so on and so forth—how can I stop them?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, you allow the hon'ble Member Mr Sezhiyan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I won't I have a responsibility to the House. Order please. I have the responsibility to the House. Order please. That is what I say.

(*Interruptions*)

Now we are discussing the question of elections in Gujarat. Why should we go far out of the way and spend too much time as to what happened in Pondicherry, and what happened at Bihar.

This is quite all right. Order please.

It is quite all right for the Members of the Opposition to needle you, to try to trip you, try to beguile you. They try to do so with me so many times and it is my duty to steer clear of all this whirlpool and these traps.

(*Interruptions*).

We have spent a lot of time on this We do not want to be rigid about

time. It is a very emotional question, not only emotional but also human. It is to some extent politically explosive. I do not want to be rigid about time. Mr. P. Mehta gave a very long background and since he came from Gujarat, I have allowed that. Towards the end he had put cretain specific questions and he had also asked the Minister to note down those questions. I thought if the Minister gives direct replies to the questions, I will close this and go to the next man. If he has not noted down the questions, I have noted them down and I can ask these on behalf of all.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I thank you for your suggestion. Because Shri Mehta had raised the question of Shri Morarji Bhai's views with the Prime Minister and I had to answer that question; because he had raised those points with the Prime Minister then, that is why I replied regarding Kerala or Pondicherry.

My friend was quoting some assurances give either by my predecessor or some other Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will read out—

> "Is it not a fact that Shri Morarji Desai has mentioned all these facts to the Prime Minister when he me her recently before undertaking a fast and Prime Minister had no satisfactory answer to it?"

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Whatever you may quote. I have said what the Prime Minister has said also during the interview on the questions put by Shri Morarji Desai.

So far as the assurances are concerned, the actual wording is not with me just now. But whatever assurances are supposed to be assurances that have been given are, naturally, subject to the actual conditions prevailing there and subject to our capacity to induct all kinds of people in the election work. I have submitted as to what is the amount and number of people that are needed, what dislocation of work there will be.

Now about the non-officials also, a lot of non-officials are associated with the relief operations both at the State level, at the taluka level, at the district level.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I had said that the Returning Officers were appointed and gazetted. Is it not a fact? Please give an answer to this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He does not want to answer.

SHRI SHRAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why, Sir?

The rules are quite clear on the subject. The question put to the Minister will have to be replied. You read the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel him. You can try.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My another important question is that the Minister.. .. ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had already referred to that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He had given a firm assurance to the House that as soon as de-limitation work is over, Government would hold the elections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it your pleasure to take a view that if the Minister does not want to answer a Call Attention Motion, he can do so? This is something which does not depend upon the pleasure of the Minister to answer or not to answer, to make a statement or not to make a statement in respect of Call Attention Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order. Please sit down. Well, it is not as if the Minister has not replied.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: it is a specific question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As I said, it is not as if the Minister has not replied. He has replied in his own way, whatever it is. I think it is not the duty of the Chair to compel him to answer in a particular way. It is for you to draw your conclusions.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The question can be replied to by the Deputy Minister.

MR. DEPUTR SPEAKER: See, how he is trying to trip him, just what I said a little while ago!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will you kindly put the question to him—whether he wants to give answer to that or not? Have you put that question to him, whether he wants to answer or not? It must go on record

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question has gone on record. If he does not get up to answer it means that he does not want to answer.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I did not reply because I have not got specific information when the officers were appointed or when the appointments were gazetted. If you want that information....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has given that information in the Committee. That was held on the 4th. This was the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament. The information was given by the Government. May I read it out?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This House has evolved a number of procedures, a number of rules, a number of Directions from the Speaker and it is in response to the developments in the House that these things are there. Although this particular Direction may not be wholly related to the Call Attention, in Call Attention questions are asked, therefore, by analogy, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister—I am drawing the Minister's attention it is up to him to act.—that there is a Direction like this?

> 'Answer to questions in the House shall be complete and as far as possible each part thereof shall be answered separately.'

And then it casts a duty on the Chair which I don't want to perform.

> 'If on his attention being drawn to an answer, the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfil this condition he may direct the Minister to give....'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not advice but direct..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This question is put. A specific question is put I can only request the Minister that he may try to satisfy the members on his, but if he does not have the figure, certainly I cannot compel him.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan): The names are published in the gazette. I have got this in my home, not here

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I will bring it and supply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He does not have the inforation now. He will bring it to the House. He will do it Order please. Shri B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I think the Calling Attention Motion has a very limited objective and that is to call the attention of the Miniser of Home Affairs to this indefinite fast demanding early poll in Gujarat. In the free society in which we live, it is not within our powers, it is not even within the powers of this august House, to give a direction or

to make an order, or compel Shri Morarji Desai, to give up his fast.

It is absolutely within the four corners of the limits of his personal liberty. But, I think, the only thing we can do is that our Minister has to tell us his reactions to the present impasse. There have been a considerable amount of writings. It would help us, the politicians and the people at large also, a bit if we know what the people at large are thinking.

Here is a person whom I do not know, Shri B. C. Gujarathi, who is writing in to-day's *Times of India*—I assert to the extent within our limitations, whether he is a Congressman or whether he is a B.P.C.C. President or somebody of our party, we are given to understand by the hon. Member Shri Arvind Patel coming from Rajkot that Shri Gujarathi has nothing to do with our party and he is not an active politician—said:

> "I would request Mr. Morarji Desai not to fast for untimely elections at all. Things are much better now than they could have been under the so-called popular government"
>
> (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह शशिभूषण का रिश्तेदार है क्या ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: They go on telling day in and day out that we are second class members. I do appreciate the way with which Shri Bosu gets ups and tells us. (*Interruptions*).

हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के लोग फैसला करेंगे इस के बारे में । हम जानते हैं कि क्या देना है उन को एलेक्शन में । हम वापस आ जायेंगे, फिर मिलेंगे आप को ।

(*Interruptions*)

Please do not interrupt me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't pay attention to them.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that they should appreciate that the Congress Party. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are again provoking them.

SHRI V. B. NAIK: The Congress Party is treating it as a national issue. It was not necessary for me to give a call attention if I am not concerned with Mr. Morarji Desai. I am concerned with Mr. Desai, an hon. Member and my colleague. If anybody else goes on fast here, I am concerned with it. (*Interruptions*).

Here is another publication in the correspondent's column. I would say that a nice cartoonist and genius of Mr. R. K. Laxman would not have given this cartoon. Shri R. K. Laxman's cartoon will illustrate this point. It was only Mary Antoinette who said 'give them cake when they were in need of bread'. Now we are telling give them elections when they need drought relief operations. (*Interruptions*) I am now asking in the form of pointed questions within a few minutes. By chance or coincidence and things like that, only two days ago, I wrote, as usual, to the correspondent of the *Patriot*, a letter in regard to this point as a citizen of this country which, even the *Indian Express* has published. Goenka has already published it—not this letter but the other letter. To put it on record, I say that caption was not unreverential but that is within the editorial rights. Such a non-violent compulsion of Shri Morarji Desai, I still believe, is a non-violent compulsion on a society, Government and the State and, to that extent, it amounts to violence.

Therefore, I would like to pose a question. Has the hon. Home Minister seen on page No. 69 of our reverend. Mr. Desai's 'The Story of my Life', Volume II? I quote:

> "It is my belief that a fast unto death should not be undertaken in order to get something from somebody or to pressurise somebody to take some definite action."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Fast is not for himself.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I could quote chapter and verse but the more I will quote the more distressed my friends on the other side will become. I further quote:

"As I have mentioned, the police had to fire in order to stop violent actions and restore peace when the agitation for Maha Gujarat started in Ahmedabad .

I cannot consider people resorting to violent actions of this kind as martyrs as it is against the traditions and principles of democracy that anybody should try to get anything by violent actions"

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Sir, I rise on a point of order According to the rule if anything is quoted the Member can be asked to lay it on the Table What is the use of reading the whole thing?

AN HON MEMBER: That is the only book which is available in the country.

SHRI B V NAIK: I would like to ask the hon. Minister—with due deference to the reverand leader—whether:

(1) It shall be the pleasure of this House, if possible under his guidance as in the case of other precedents, to adopt a unanimous motion urging upon our reverand colleague to abstain from his indefinite fast because we are all concerned about that I suppose the Opposition would like to be silent on this.

Sir, I would also state here a couple of facts relating to Gujarat which is under President's rule. Sir, seven districts out of 17 districts are under severe drought conditions both North districts, Saurashtra, etc My friends from Gujarat have been urging me to press it. (Interruptions)

Secondly, Sir, whether it is a fact or not that, particularly in areas like Jamnagar, a district convener of some political party has threatened that in case Mr. Morarji Desai is not permitted to have elections the life of the legislators left there will be threatened. He is Mr. Thacker. I would like the hon. Home Minister to tell the House whether this sort of intimidation is going on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, have you finished? (*Interruptions*) Order please.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: (c) Sir, is this point of elections and the fast of Shri Morarji Desai, as communicated to the Home Ministry, completely outside the limits of negotiations? Has it been made by Shri Morarji Desai non-negotiable? If not, whether the doors are kept open? Since, Sir, the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly was on the basis of a fast and now fresh elections are being sought on the basis of a fast, will the Government come forward with a comprehensive remedy for this situation so that fast does not become a political tool in our country?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, it is true that my attention was drawn to a passage in Morarji Bhai's autobiography. But, I do not want to go further into the matter According to him, he is against fasts for pressurising anybody or to take any kind of definite action What is the second question, Mr Naik?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will come to you. (*Interruptions*) Now, Order please. I think in all that very emotional submission that Mr. Naik made. . .

SHRI B V. NAIK: They provoked me

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not to blame. I am not blaming you.

I think you had put only one, the most effective question, towards the end of your submission. This is what the Home Minister wants to know. The question is, whether Mr. Morarji Desai had given the impression or the understanding that the question of his fast, withdrawal of the fast, giving up of the fast, question of adjustment of election dates and all that, have now become unnegotiable.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे सुनने वाले थे, मेरा पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं— जब नायक साहब .

श्री बी० बी० नायक हमें साहब मत कहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नायक जी क्या कामरेड नायक जब अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे थे या सवाल पूछ रहे थ तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी सो रहे थे ? उस समय भी क्या वे उसी अवस्था में है ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, during the interview with the Prime Minister—you must have seen the letters, Shri Morarji Bhai's reply to the Prime Minister and subsequent letter—I gained the impression that he was adamant about the date of the elections before end of May.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आज रेड्डी साहब पर दया आ रही है, क्योंकि सवेरे जिस तरह से इन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य दिया था तो हमें याद आया कि सदन में एक चर्चा चली थी कि सरकार का कोई भी मिनिस्टर कोई भी वक्तव्य देना चाहे तो वह पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी क दिखलाया जाना चाहिए । लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आज दिल्ली में नहीं हैं , इन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य दिखाया नहीं और इसलिये इन्होंने अपनी तरफ से ही वक्तव्य तैयार किया था । लेकिन यहां विरोधी दल के लोगों ने जब हल्ला मचाया तो थोड़ा सा सरकार का रुख भी उन्होंने उस में जोड़ दिया ।

मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में 4 5, 6 महीने से ए - हल्ला मच रहा है, साल से ज्यादा समय हो गया, कि यह विरोधी दल के लोग और जय प्रकाश नारायण जी देश में हिंसा और नफरत और फासिज्म का माहौल तैयार कर रहे है । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछता हूं कि भूख हड़ताल में भी आप को हिंसा दिखाई दे सकती है ? भूख हड़ताल आन्दोलन में भ आप को हिंसा दिखाई देती है ?

श्री बसंत साठे बहुत अधिक ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : साठे साहब ने कहा कि बहुत अधिक । क्या भूख हड़ताल के हथियार में भी आप को फासिज्म दिखाई दे रही है ? अगर यदि हां तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1947 के पहले आमरण अनशन और सिविल नाफरमानी यही हथियार थे जिसकी बदौलत आप यहां गद्दी पर बैठे है । आज अगर माननीय साठे साहब, गृह मंत्री जी या प्रधान मंत्री जी आमरण अनशन को फासिज्म और हिंसा का हथियार मानेंगे तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि आजादी की लड़ाई की मां के पेट में आप लात मार रहे है ।

श्री बसंत साठे कौन किस वक्त और और किस बात के लिये भूख हड़ताल करता है इस पर यह बात अवलम्बित है कि वह बायलेट है या नहीं ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मोरार जी भाई को चिट्ठी मैंने पढ़ी है इसमें उन्होंने मुख्य रूप से दो मागो की चर्चा की है । एक तो एसेम्बली, पार्लियामेंट की खाली जगहो के चुनाव, गाव पचायत या म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के चुनाव की बात और दूसरे उन्होने सकट-कालीन स्थिति का समाप्त करने की माग भी रखी है । माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने अपनी तरफ से या इन्होने अपनी सरकार की तरफ से यह कह दिया कि गुजरात मे सूखा और अकाल की स्थिति है जिस पर मैं बाद मे आऊगा इसलिये चुनाव कराना मुश्किल पडेगा क्योकि सरकारी कर्मचारी उस चुनाव मे लग जायेंगे और फिर सूखे का मुकाबला करने मे दिक्कत पडेगी । लेकिन सकट वाली स्थिति का समाप्त करने की माग भी तो मोरार जी भाई ने की है । इस पर आप ने कभी विचार किया है या नही किया है ?

हमने कई बार सकटकालीन स्थिति पर इन का वक्तव्य पढा है । यह कहते है कि मैंने यह हथियार नही रख लिया है लेकिन इस का इस्तेमाल मैं विरोधी दलो के खिलाफ नही करूगा । इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में गोविन्द मिश्रा नाम का आदमी अपनी अटैची मे एक पिस्तौल ले कर गया था उस ने उस का इस्तेमाल नही किया था

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER What relevance has it got?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : लेकिन गृह मत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी और प्रधान मत्री जी ने उस को खतरनाक माना ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT. Is it within the scope of the discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not relevant.

SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT: I raise on a point of order. This is not within the scope of the call attention notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are two things In fact, I had drawn the attention of the hon Home Minister in the morning to this very fact We wanted that he should have referred to that issue also In this letter also there is reference to that

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : प्रधान मत्री जी को मोरार जी भाई ने जो चिट्ठी दी है उस का मैं पहला वाक्य पढ कर सुना देता चाहता हू ।

SHRI H K L BHAGAT I have raised a point of order It is totally irrelevant and outside the scope of the call attention motion

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Whatever the Minister might have or might not have referred to in the morning is a different question

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was with the permission of the Chair

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am concerned with the subject of the call attention The subject of the call attention is "the situation arising out of Shri Morarji Desai's decision to go on an indefinite fast demanding an early poll in Gujrat" Any other matter becomes irrelevant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point that was made in the morning was that many of us who had given notices of the calling Attention motion had also included this emergency. But it may be because of by oversight that issue was left out. Now, therefore the Chair should have been more charitable as it is at present.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मोरार जी भाई ने जो फ़ास्ट के बारे में पत्र लिखा है वह तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Even this letter had already been read out, Sir, and he is reading it again.

श्री मधु लिमये : अपने मुद्दे को स्पष्ट करने के लिये पत्र पढ़ने का अधिकार माननीय सदस्य को है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

"I have now decided to go on indefinite fast from the 7th of April 1975 at my residence in Delhi for restoring the people's right of electing their representatives before the end of May 1975 and removal of the state of Emergency in the country and thus stopping the accelerated process of negation of democracy."

इस में केवल गुजरात के चुनाव को ही आप कैसे ले रहे हैं, यह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put the question now.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : काल अटेंशन में अब हड़ताल के साथ साथ सकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करने की बात है । जब इमरजेंसी पर चर्चा कभी हुई है तो गृह मंत्री ने कई बार कहा है कि मैं इस इमरजेंसी का इस्तेमाल विरोधी दलो को दबाने के लिये नही करूंगा । और जब मैंने गोविन्द मिश्रा की पिस्तौल का जिक्र किया कि वह किसी को मारने के लिये उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा था तो भी आप डर गये थे कि वह आप को मारने के लिये पिस्तौल ले जा रहा था । यह सही है कि नादान बच्चे के हाथ मे जब खतरनाक हथियार पड़ जाता है तो हर आदमी उस से डरा करता है । 27 साल से हम ने देखा है कि इस सरकार ने किसी भी खतरनाक हथियार का इस्तेमाल नागरिकों के खिलाफ नहीं किया है । और जब संकटकालीन स्थिति के बारे में मोरार भी भाई ने भूख हड़ताल की..

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : सवाल इनको कोई पूछता नहीं है, फ़ास्ट के बारे मे वह सीरियस नहीं है तब क्या सवाल पूछेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार इन्टरप्शन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मोरार जी भाई ने गुजरात के राज्यपाल ने कहा था कि चुनाव की हम सारी तैयारियां कर चुके हैं, दिल्ली मे इशारा मिल जाय जब चाहे वह चुनाव करा लें । दूसरे सरीन साहब, जिनकी टी०वी० वाली चर्चा कई बार उठी है, क्या यह वह सरीन साहब हैं जिन को आप बीच मे बिहार का गवर्नर बनाने के लिये ले जा रहे थे ? और दूसरे सूबो मे आप उन को बैठाना चाहते थे ? लेकिन गुजरात की काग्रेस पार्टी के लोगो ने कहा कि अगर सरीन साहब हमारे यहा से हट जायेंगे तो 10 जगहें भी असेम्बली के चुनाव मे नही मिलेंगी । क्या यही सरीन साहब हैं जिनकी मौजूदगी..

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): If he is speaking cent percent lies, we can tolerate, but he is speaking lies one per cent more than a hundred per cent.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या यही सरीन साहब हैं जिन की मौजूदगी में इन के मकान के सभी पत्रकारो की पुलिस द्वारा पिटाई की गई थी और सरीन साहब ने उन की चोटें देखने की तकलीफ तक नही की ?

एक तरफ गृह मंत्री हैं, प्रधान मत्री है, इनका कहना है कि वह गुजरात सूबे को ही नही , पूरे देश को अपनी नौकरशाही के बल पर चलावेंगे, और दूसरी तरफ मोरार जी भाई हैं, विरोधी दल के लोग हैं जिन का कहना है कि नौकरशाही के बल पर मुल्क

[श्री जगेश्वर सिंह]

नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चलेगा । नौकरशाही (ब्यूरोक्रेसी) इस मुल्क को चलायेगी या डमोक्रेसी मुल्क को चलायेगी, इसका जवाब आप को देना पड़ेगा ।

पिछले साल गुजरात के विद्यार्थियों ने जो आन्दोलन चलाया वहां की सरकार जो निकम्मी हो चुकी थी, जनता का सही प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर पा रही थी, वह सरकार खत्म हुई । वहां की चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की सरकार खत्म हुई और इस सारे के बावजूद वहां की जनता को जो जीत मिली थी आन्दोलन के जरिये, उस जीत को कुंठित करने के लिये ये बार बार विलम्ब कर रहे हैं ।

17 hrs.

दूसरी बात है गुजरात का चुनाव । गुजरात का चुनाव वे छ महीने के लिये टाल रहे हैं, फिर छ महीने के लिए टाल रहे हैं । क्या इसको मैं यह मान् कि यहा दिल्ली के लिए यह रिहर्सल कर रहे हैं । इसी किताब में, संविधान की धारा 83 के प्रोवाइजो मे यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर एमरजेंसी चलती रही, तो एक साल के लिये ये पार्लियामेंट का समय बढा सकते हैं और चुनाव नही करायेंगे तो फिर छ छ महीने के लिए बढाते जायेंगे । क्या गुजरात को दिल्ली के लिए रिहर्सल बनाया जा रहा है । इस तरह से ये बिल्कुल एक तानाशाह के रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं और तानाशाह के रास्ते पर जब ये जायेंगे, तब पलटन के किसी अधिकारी को मनमाना करके, एक काश्मीरी पंडित को दूसरे को सुपरसीड करा के जल्दी ही पलटन के उच्च पद पर जल्दी ही ये बिठलाने जा रहे हैं । एक बडी ही खतरनाक स्थिति यहां आने जा रही है और तब मैं कहूंगा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि ये अपने हाथ में सम्पूर्ण सत्ता लेने के लिए और तानाशाह बन कर पलटन के अधिकारियों को इस्तेमाल करेंगे । ये अपने हाथ में सम्पूर्ण सत्ता लेने के बाद विरोधियों को कुचलने के लिए पलटन का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और तब कोई विरोधी पार्टी का आदमी अगर पलटन के सिपाही को कहता है कि इनके गलत हुकम को न मानो, तब आप क्यों घबराते हो । अगर पलटन के सिपाही, पलटन के अफसरों को आम जनता पर गोली चलाने के लिए गलत हुकम देंगे और कोई विरोधी पक्ष का आदमी कहता है कि इन के हुकम को न मानो, तो ये कहेंगे कि पलटन को बरगला रहे हैं ।

मैं एक दो बातें और कहकर समाप्त कर दूगा । एक बात तो यह है कि गुजरात के लोग बहुत बदनसीब रहे हैं । राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव मे वहा की एसेम्बली के मेम्बरान को वोट देने का अधिकार नही मिला था । पिछली बार मुझे याद है कि इसी लोक सभा में जब गुजरात मे राष्ट्रपति शासन का समय बढाने के लिये इन्होने इजाजत मागी थी, तो उस समय विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से कई लोगों ने कहा था कि वहा के गवर्नर की सिफारिश मागी जाए और उस के बाद वहा पर राष्ट्रपति के शासन का अवधि को बढाया जाए । उस वक्त आप ही चैयर पर बैठे थे और श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जवाब दे रहे थे कि राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए गवर्नर की सिफारिश की जरूरत नही होती है । इस तरह से श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने मनमानी कर के वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को बढाया और आज गुजरात को जनता खतरनाक हालत मे फसी हुई है । इसलिए हमारा कहना यह है कि वहा पर तत्काल चुनाव होने चाहिए और एमरजेंसी खत्म होनी चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहूंगा । मैं इसी लोक सभा की कार्यवाही से पढ़ रहा हू और इस कार्यवाही में मधु लिमये साहब का वक्तव्य है । मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि 1966 में सूखे और भुखमरी के बारे में एक

लम्बा चौड़ा विवाद हुआ था और उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ व्यवस्था निश्चित की थी कि अगर फसल 25 से 50 प्रतिशत नष्ट हो जाती है तो उस क्षेत्र को स्केयरसिटी का क्षेत्र घोषित करेंगे और अगर 75 प्रतिशत फसल मारी जाएगी, तो उसे अकाल पीडित क्षेत्र घोषित करेंगे। जब श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी सूखे और अकाल की बात करते हैं तो मैं सरकार से सवाल कर रहा हू कि गुजरात के कितने इलाकों में सूखा है, कितना क्षेत्र स्केयरसिटी वाला क्षेत्र है और कितना इलाका अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र है। यह मन्त्री जी आप लिख कर बताइए। (व्यवधान)....

श्री मधु लिमये अब फेमिन याद आ रहा है। छ महीने पहले कहते थे कि अकाल नही है और अब कहते हैं कि फेमिन है। तब हम चिल्लाते रह गये कि अकाल है।

श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र अब आज के अखबार में इन्होने एक एडवरटाइजमेंट छपवाया, जिस में इन्होने पहली बार फेमिन शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। इस में कुछ आकडे दिये है। इनके आंकडे हैं कि रिलीफ वर्क्स 4836 शुरू हुए हैं। उन की पूरी लिस्ट होनी चाहिए, हमें इस में शक है। अभी वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा तो उस का जवाब देते हुए इन्होंने कहा कि 10 लाख से ऊपर आदमी काम पर लगे हुए है। लेकिन इस में जो लिखा है वह यह कि केवल 7,65,531 लोग काम पर थे। इन के ब्यान पर और इन के अखबार में जो छपा हुआ है, उस में फर्क है। इस में लिखा हुआ है 7,65,531। मैं नही समझता कि इन के 10 लाख, 7 लाख से कम हुआ करते हैं या ज्यादा हुआ करते हैं। इन की गणित कमजोर लग रही है। मैं चाहूगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब अपना गणित ठीक करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होने रिलीफ के मामले में यह बताया है कि 33.23 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। हम समझते हैं कि इतना ही खर्च हुआ तो पिछले साल गुजरात में 95 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ था। उस से ज्यादा खतरनाक स्थिति आज आ गई है।

और आखीर में बाबू जग जीवन राम जी का एक जवाब मैं सुनाना चाहता हू बाबू जी यहा बैठे हुए हैं और यह उन का जवाब है .

"There have been widespread rain in Gujarat especially in sowing areas. This has not only give a new sense of confidence to the farmers but it has also reduced the burden on the Government."

यह बाबू जी का वक्तव्य है। श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी के सामने यह वक्तव्य गया है या नही गय है और अगर गया है तो इस वक्तव्य के तहत आज गुजरात में सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति का औचित्य कहा रह गया है ? और तब मैं कहूगा कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी इन की प्रधान मंत्री, इन की सरकार की, हो सकता है कि मुरार जी देसाई की जिद्दगी में मोह न रह गया हो। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कुछ नही कहन चाहता क्योकि प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मैं मझे उम्मीद नही है लेकिन रेड्डी साहब को तो मैं बडा शरीफ आदमी मानता हू। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मुरार जी देसाई की जिद्दा पर जो खतरा आया है, उस को दूर करने का वे प्रयास करेंगे और जरूरत पड़े तो इस कुर्सी को छोड कर प्रयास करेंगे और सरीन साहब जी इस समय राजनीतिक काम में दखलन्दाजी कर रहे हैं सरकारी मुलाजिम होकर उन को नौकरी से बर्खास्त करने को ये तैयार है या नही ? अगर नहीं तो मैं कहूंगा कि अपनी नौकरशाही के कि वर्तमान सरकार मुल्क की सारी तरक्की पर और गुजरात पर तो जरूर ही, एक खतरनाक नागिन की तरह कुण्डली मार कर खडी है और इस का फल भोगने के लिए पूरा मुल्क तैयार है।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, much has been said which is not strictly pertaining to this discussion. I want to tell him that 7 1/2 lakh or 7.6 lakhs, the figure given, is for the month of March 1975 and already in the month of April the figure is above 8 lakhs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): You put an advertisement in today's paper, giving the figures of March and you now read the figures of April?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please bear with me. The figures of March are 7.6 lakhs. In the month of April, already the figure has gone over to 8 lakhs, and it is expected to go up to 9.5 or 10 lakhs; in the month of May, the figure is expected to go near about 13 lakhs to 15 lakhs. That is my submission. About 16 districts out of 19 districts of Gujarat are affected by this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many declared as famine area and how many as drought-affected area?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: As I was saying...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many areas were declared as famine areas and how many as drought-affected are as by Government?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Many of the areas of the districts in the South. There are 16 districts out of 19 that were affected. Some were very greatly affected, some were not so greatly affected. Therefore, the amount of need...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The question is how many have been declared as famine areas. I want an answer.

उत्तर दिलवाइये । कोई मजाक हो रहा है क्या ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is whether any area has been declared a famine area

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sixteen districts out of 19 were affected by drought.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Famine and scarcity areas as defined by you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The simple question is whether any area has been declared a famine area.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Generally in drought areas, even affected seriously, we do not use the word "famine" now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why not? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You are spending the money of the people and misleading the country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Here is an advertisement by the DAVP.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members have drawn attention to this publication in the *Hindustan Times* of today.

SHRI PILOO MODY: And every other paper.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Except *Motherland* for your information

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In my hands this is *Hindustan Times* of today. It has been put out by the DAVP.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसको पढ़िये । बेकार बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गुजरात में फेमिन नहीं है । गुजरात ने फेमिन बना दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is obviously put out by the DAVP. Let them clarify what DAVP is.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या क्या इस गुजरात का विधान है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, will the Minister kindly listen? This is an advertisement or statement put up by DAVP. What is DAVP perhaps you can clarify. Let him say. Here it is written in bold heading on page 8 of the *Hindustan Times*. It reads as follows:

> WHILE HUNGER AND FAMINE STALK THE LAND IN GUJARAT..."

If this DAVP is a governmental organisation or anything, I do not know, you are to clarify it.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): It is a Government of India's Department. DAVP means Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity. It is a Department of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is a governmental organisation and if it has used the word "famine" here, then the Member can legitimately ask a question: whether any part of Gujarat has been affected by famine. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Whether this has been declared as a famine area. That is the question. (*Interruptions*). You say yes or no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have created this famine to meet Mr. Morarji Desai's fast.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: May be so. What is the great point that you have made? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The great point is that in order to avoid election, they have deliberately declared that there is a famine. This is what they are saying. There is no reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While giving central assistance, they do no admit that there is a famine, (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had purposely done it because Members had raised this and I had tried to summarise this question and I had put it to the Minister whether DAVP is a governmental or semi-governmental organisation. That is one question which I want him to reply. And secondly, if it is a governmental organisation and it has used the word "famine", then the question is legitimately asked by the Members whether any part of Gujarat has now been declared as a famine area.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा कहना है कि कनसलटेटिव कमेटी की हर बैठक में जिस में ये मौजद रहे हैं मैंने बार बार मांग की है कि गुजरात में जहां 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा फसल मारी गई है, उसको आप अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र क्यों घोषित नहीं करते हैं ? Every time this question has been evaded. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It may be that DAVP may mean Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity; may be so. I have already submitted that if it has used the word "famine", I will have to find out why it has used the word "famine."... (*Interruptions*)

Please bear with me.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Is it a Gazette Notification? It is not a Gazette Notification.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The Word "famine" is not being used. It is drought, servere drought and things like that are being

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

used. It does not mean that under scarcity conditions, very serious drought conditions, conditions relating to the old usage of the word, the word "famine" will not arise.

श्री मधु दिखये : इसी सदन मे यह कहा गया है कि अकाल किस को कहा जायगा और दुर्भिक्ष किस को कहा जायगा ।

मौर्या साहब यहा हाजिर हैं । उस समय वह अपोजीशन मे थे । इस पर उस समय इस सदन मे विवाद हुआ था, आपको याद, होगा, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने कहा है । यह पुरानी बात नही है । दुर्भिक्ष और अकाल मे फर्क किया गया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can produce the record of the proceedings of the Lok Shabha I have demanded that more Central assistance should be given to Gujarat and Maharashtra I was told, according to the accepted connotation, that there is no famine in Gujarat and Maharashtra and, therefore, Central assistance cannot be given. Today, they are saying like this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have very kindly put two questions to the hon Minister

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: And he has answered to that

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir Our difficulty remains. There is a "famine" code There is a particular concept of famine The Government has not demolished the "famine" code. It has not erased the concept of famine. If the Government does not choose to use that word, that does not mean that the word "famine" has gone out of existence One Department of the Government has used the word "famine". It has a definite connotation. The word "famine" implies a definite commitment on the part of the Government. If they are not prepared to comply with the implications of "famine", that is a matter of great concern to us.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने सलाव पूछा — एक तो एमरजेंसी का सवाल था उसका कोई जवाब इन्होने नही दिया । दूसरा श्री सरीन के बारे मे था जिनकी मौजूदगी मे उनके घर के सामने अखबार वाले पीटे गये । क्या यह वही सरीन है जो टेलीवीजन पर आकर वक्तव्य देते हैं ? इन दोनो प्रश्नो का जवाब दिया जाय ।

SHRI H. K L BHAGAT May I make a submission? (*Interruptions*) I have a right to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr. Bhagat wants to make a submission. He says, he has a right of making a submission I am not denying that to him. I am explaining the procedure. It is not a question of anybody making a submission But in course of certain questions and answers, certain things are said Although our procedure is that only those whose names have come up in the ballot and are printed in the Order paper can ask questions, it does not mean that the subject under questions and answers is the property only of those who ask the questions It is the property of the House Naturally, the House will react As I have said many times, this House cannot be run by any hard and fast rule.

On a question like this that is so emotional, that is so explosive, that is so humane, the Minister himself has reacted like any other human being—you said cerain things and he reacted—sometimes other Members have also butted in and what they have said has gone on record. If I have allowed that to Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra; if I have allowed that to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I do not see any reason why I should not allow that to Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: My respectful submission is this. Even our friends on the Opposition have, now and also before, said that there are very serious conditions of drought and scarcity in Gujart; even now they are emphasizing that point. They say that, while the expression used in the DAVP advertisment is 'famine', the Minister says that there are serious conditions of drought there. We are considering a serious matter. But my learned friends on that side are indulging in jugglery of expressions. The fact of the matter is that there are serious conditions of drought present in Gujarat, whether you call it in a legal terminology as famine, whether the DAVP advertisement calls it as famine or whether the Minister calls it as serious conditions of drought. I ask you, Sir, in the light of the call attention which relates to the fast by Shri Morarji Desai, whether they go to the basic root of the matter or not. In substance, there are serious conditions of drought They are only indulging in jugglery of expressions and they do not seem to be serious about the fast itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What Mr. Janeshwar Mishra was saying was that he had put a number of other questions also. If the Minister has the answers to these questions, he may please give them, so that can go on to the next Member.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as Mr. Sarin is concerned.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उन्हीं के घर के सामने अखबार वाले, जर्नलिस्ट मारे गये ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Regarding Mr. Sarin, I have already submitted. So far as this issue is concerned...

श्री मधु लिमये : एमरजेंन्सी का जवाब दीजिये ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY. I do not know from where he has brought....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is in Mr. Morarji Desai's letter.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I will have to enquire. I cannot answer this offhand.

श्री जनेश्वर: मिश्र : यह मोरारजी भाई का लैटर है, वह कहते हैं कि एन्क्वायर करूंगा । श्री मोरारजी भाई ने एमरजैन्सी खत्म करने के बारे में मांग की है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a letter sent by Mr. Morarji Desai in connection with his fast. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Did Mr. Morarji Desai refer to any death?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: He has referred to Emergency.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Emergency is a different matter.

I certainly agree with my friend, Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat.

The point is that the spirit with which Mr. Vajpayee opened the debate or discussion, the way in which he said how seriously all of us would have to consider it, has all relapsed into a mere exercise in futility or on certain unimportant matters. So far as Emergency is concerned. ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Emergency is an unimportant matter.

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी : जो के इम्पोर्टेन्ट है, उसको भूल जाते हैं आप ।

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी : इमरजेंसी पर बोलिए ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: On the question of Emergency, I would like to assure the hon. members that the Government have given anxious thought to the matter and have been constantly reviewing the position from time to time. We have had to continue the Emergency because of the needs of national security. Members would also recall that, in the recent years, the Emergency provisions in law like the Defence of India rules have been increasingly used to deal with anti-social elements like hoarders, smugglers and blackmarketeers.

It may also be recalled that in the anti-smuggling drive which was launched in September 1974 we resorted to the Emergency provisions under Article 359 of the Constitution to minimise the scope for intervention by courts in the preventive detention of sumugglers and foreign exchange racketeers. Excepting this restriction which concerns smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers only, Government have not used the Emergency powers to deny our citizens their right to go to court on any issue ...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Point of order, Sir. What is he reading from? It should be laid on the Table.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am reading on the question of emergency.

I would like to again assure hon. Members that the question of revocation of the emergency is kept under constant review and the Government would not have the emergency continue for a day longer than it is really necessary in the interests of the over all national security.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वही बयान है जो चव्हाण साहब ने दिया था ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Not a word he has changed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It may go on record. Before I call Mr. Mavalankar, I had already said this once before and I would draw the attention of the House and the Leaders of the Opposition and the Home Minister that the subject of the Call Attention is only the fast of Shri Morarji Desai and early poll in Gujarat. In this motion as admitted by the Speaker there is nothing about Emergency.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: To discuss the situation arising out of Shri Morarji Desai's fast.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only relating to the Gujarat poll.

I have pointed it out....

AN HON MEMBER: Howsoever, you have allowed the Leaders of the Opposition to arise it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: And I congratulate them. This is the parliamentary practice. They have succeeded and when the Minister himself reads from a prepared text—it is not spontaneous, it is a prepared text prepared by his Ministry and if he himself volunteers...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not his Ministry. It is Prime Minister's Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he himself has volunteered and has come forward, it has gone on record Well, I am happy in a way that the House gets so much more information about it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please. It will become a debate.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: He comes from Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May be. But he can take some other opportunity. Mr. Patel, please co-operate in my maintaining order and not converting into a dabate.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon Member over there said that it is a jugglery of words. ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: You have allowed Mr Bhagat Please allow one Member from here to make his submission.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (MATHURAPUR): It is because Delhi controls Gujarat.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (CHIRAYINKIL): The remark made by the hon. Deputy Speaker is unfortunate. He said that the Minister is not Spontaneous and he only read somebody's text.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am afraid Mr Ravi has completly misunderstood. I said that the statement made by the Minister is a prepared text. It is not a spontaneous thing which comes in the course of a discussion in the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is wrong about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is What is wrong about it?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: DEPUTY Speaker has said, had this speech been spontaneous something more would have come.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What did I say?

AN HON. MEMBER: This is what happens to the Congress the moment they sit on the treasury benches

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is unfortunate. I do not undestand, what did I say? I do not understand anything. Order please.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have called the attention of this Government to the serious situation arising out of Shri Morarjibhai's fast unto death because we expect rightly and legitimately that the Government will give clear cut and effective replies to a volume of questions that are involved in this serious crisis We will not be satisfied if the Minister gives evasive answers and evasive state ments as he has chosen to do this afternoon. While making the statement he was not sure whether he was speaking for himself or for the Government. After all, everybody who is sitting on the treasury benches, represents the whole Government. When he speaks, he speaks on benhalf of the entire Government. But the Home Minister was in two minds—whether he would express his own sorrow or the sorrow of the Government. I have a pity for such a Government that even in matters of extreme sorrow and human sufferings, they cannot speak unanimously. And sir, this is the position even after he gets a three hours recess. The students who are not bright, if they get one hour extra, they would read something and come prepared for the examination. They would be better prepared. It is only after our pressures that the Minister succumed and that too because the Chair was almost forcing the Minister to come with an amendment.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I am on a point of order. Sir, the statement made by my hon. friend is very uncharitable. When the Home Minister got up, as the Deputy Speaker rightly observed he was about to add the words 'by the Government also' and because of the interruptions and points of order, he could not do so. Therefore, it is not correct to say that you or anybody else forced him to come with an amendment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is a written statement. That is untrue—whatever is being said. That cannot defend you.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIHA: Since the word 'untrue' has been uttered, and used, the moment the Home Minister entered the House, before he started his speech, he asked me, can I add the words I said, certainly you can with the permission of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Let us not go into all that. We had already gone to that I think what the Minister said is substantively correct.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Now that the Minister has felt that he has been shamed into submission, he has taken this stand.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर 12 बज यह वक्तव्य होता तो उस में यह संशोधन कैसे किया जाता । और अगर संशोधन करना था, तो उस को सर्कुलेट क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR If he wanted to say 'we' instead of 'I', why did he not say 'we'? I gave this illustration to show that the statement which the Minister has chosen to give in response to our Calling Attention Motion is far from satisfactory, indeed, it is evasive, and it says nothing It is, of course completely in tune with the meantality and the processes of irresponsibility on the part of the Government towards the demand for immediate policy in Gujarat which we have been voicing for the last several months Therefore, we are not at all satisfied with this statement in reply to this Call Attention Motion I will also say this. There is a slight erron--if not a mistake—in the text of the motion Unfortunately, the wording in this motion is: "A serious situation has arisen out of Shri Morarji Desai's decision to go on fast." May I say, however, in all earnestness that his fast has already entered the fourth day today? He is not a young man of 25 or 48. Although he has been in robust health, we should remember that Morarji Bhai's age is 80 and he has entered the fourth day of his fast. He has already lost 11 pounds and Mr. Vajpayee has stated about this and the other things of the medical bulletin or report today People are getting more and more anxious, more and more restive, time is of essence and time is running out very rapidly before our eyes The fast is not only a decision, already it is a fact The Hon Minister has, therefore, to be very very attentive and he has to see that immediate proposals are brought about to solve this vexed problem which they themselves have created. Government are in a dilemma It is not a dilemma which the people of Gujarat have created, it is a dilemma which the Government have created for themselves They are not holding early elections in Gujarat, and this is a deliberate mischievous, politically motivated postponment of the poll, resulting into the denial of peoples's right of having a democratic Government It is their well-established right People in Gujarat tolerate even for a moment an immoral, corrupt and useless Government The Constitution has given the people of this country the right to dislodge a Government from power It is not continuation of President's rule which people want, it is not Mr Sarin's advice in Baroda or over television in Delhi which people want. The President's rule is not to be a permanent measure for all time to come They cannot fool the people of the country as they did in 1971-72 and again in 1972 The people are not in a mood to be fooled now This is 1975, not 1971 My point is this The escalation of this crisis has taken place because of the lack of credibility in the

Prime Minister bonafides. What is the Prime Minister saying? She is marking a statement today, some other statement tomarrow and something else on the third day and a different one on the fourth day. She says one thing and means quite another. This escalation of crisis has come about because of this distrust in her. I don't think this would have come about if she had chosen to consult her more senior colleagues an not just a few close associates. Had she done so, I don't think then she would be as dogged, as rigid and as unflexible as she is now Now, I would like to ask a few pertinent questions

Morarji Bhai's ordeal of fast unto death has created an unparallelled situation. It is his distrust of Government's motives which had compelled him to take this extreme step. I would like to ask the Government whether this distrust of the Government is not widely shared by a large number of people not only in Gujarat but all over the country

SHRI PILOO MODY: and the whole world .

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Yes, as rightly said by Mr. Piloo Mody, by the whole world There is this great distrust because of the Government's basic stand. If you see the Minister's statement you will see how evasive the reply is. He says that 'the process would in fact be set m motion after the monsoon m September'. This is just like what the Britishers said that they will offer independence after the second world-war ended. He says this process will be set in motion after the monsoon in September.

But then, from September it would go on till November. And, then, if you hold elections, almost all would say, "Hold them only in February of the next year". That is dishonesty. and it is a trap which Mr. Morarji Desai is unable—rightly so—to gulp down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Therefore, my point is that this deliberate postponement of the poll is a calculated political move for narrow party ends. Can Government really deny this? I ask him a further question—supplementary to the second question. Is there drought or scarcity in South Gujarat? Even according to this wreached, *malicious*, *malafide* advertisement that has appeared in some of today's national papers, it does not mention that South Gujarat is affected by drought or scarcity. Why don't you then have, Mr. Home Minister, a bye-election in Broach Constituency in South Gujarat which was until recently, to be more accurate, until last year, held by my esteemed friend late Shri Rana? He was one of your esteemed colleagues on the government benches There is no bye-election in Broach. There is no bye-election in Trivandrum either The other day, the Minister replied in Parliament during the question hour that there were a good many number of bye-elections pending in various states in our country. Are we to understand from this Government that wherever there are no bye-elections taking place, it is because there are conditions of scarcity and drought and conditions of hunger —capital and bold letter 'HUNGER' and famine—again in the capital and bold letter 'FAMINE'? I pity the advertisment writer Probably, he was playing with the words in order to do some alliteration He thought that the fast by Mr. Desai could be put into an alliteration so that instead of a fast of one leader, the famine in other parts of the country appears as more important! But is is foolish to play with the alliteration. Therefore, my point is. What about this bye-election?

I put the next question. The Gujarat Governor and the Gujarat Administration were ready for polls if they were to be held in the second or third

week of February or latest by early March, 1975. Sir, I have this information from a definite and reliable authority. Were it not a fact, I would not have said it on the floor of the House, and the fact is that the Gujarat Governor and the Gujarat Administration were entirely ready and, indeed, willing to have the poll in the middle of February or in the last week of February or in early March. I want to ask the Home Minister: Why was it not done? Further I want to ask the Home Minister whether the delimitation processes were completed by the end of December 1974. If so, whether it was not a fact that the Election Commissioner also said that from their side there was no obstacle and there was no difficulty. Now, when the delimitation process was completed and when the Election Commission had said that they were ready for election, why is it that you did not hold electons in February or March? Further, I ask a very pointed question. Was the Gujarat Administration at that time involved in scarcity and relief operations as allegedly or apparently, according to the report, it is involved today in the matter of relief and scarcity works? Were they doing relief work and scarcity operations in February or March 1975? This is my next question My pont is that the Prime Minister and her close associates were just adamant. I am sorry to say so, but this is sheer cussedness, born out of a tendency which is the result of increasing authoritarianism. This shows the Prime Minister's arrogance and her government's arrogance, and it is this that has denied the people their rights. If people's rights are denied, then where do they stand?

I am now coming to the next point. If Mr. Desai is charged with rigidity by some friends, I would ask the hon. Minister and the Government; are they not equally rigid about this? Why do they apply double standards? In 1967, in Bihar, you held elections when the state was passing through the worst famine in 100 years. When there was famine you held election there; even in Gujarat and in Maharashtra and elsewhere you held elections. You held elections in Orissa? Then why do you apply this double standard for Gujarat? Whether the fast is good or bad, whether we believe in it or not, the fact is that the fast is there now. The question is not of goodness or badness of an indefinite fast; it is before us. We cannot debate whether a fast is good or bad there. That time is over. That is why I started by saying that time is of the essence.

Therefore, whether a fast as a moral weapon or as a political technique is right or proper is not the issue—I can understand there can be honest differences of opinion about this matter among people in Parliament and outside—but the question is—if a man of the standing and stature of Shri Morarjibhai has had to resort to this extreme, and final step what does it convey? It only conveys that the climate has grown in this country wherein people feel cornered and suppressed and where political opponents feel and experience that they are being punished Apart from the fact of the fast, the question is one of sound principles, and best practices of democratic Government. These basic things are involved in this issue.

Sir, I want to read from Shri Moranji Desai's letter to the Prime Minister of 1st April:

"The nation is witnessing a gradual breakdown of parliamentary institutions by unwarranted cotinuance of the State of Emergency on the one had and the Government of India's blatant refusal to hold elections of State assemblies, parliamentary constituencies, panchayats and municipal corporations on the other hand."

What about this part of the whole point? Are not larger issues involved? Is President's rule to be considered a continuing affairs or it is only a stop-gap arrangement? Sir, I would like to quote from the same letter:

> "I am unable to remain a helpless onlooker of those events of denial of basic rights of the people and cannot suppress my conscience by a mere expression of protest."

If you are postponing elections from month to month under the excuse of scarcity relief work, I want to ask pointedly: Is it the Home Minister's opinion or is it the Government of India's opinion that conditions such as grave scarcity can be better met by bureaucrats rather than an elected popular Government? Shri Morarji Desai and all of us believe differently. We believe that when an emergency of this nature arises, a genuinely elected popular Government can tackle the problem with far more satisfaction than what bureaucracy can do.

Government's sudden realisation that we in Gujarat are in a grip of terrible drought is a wonderful excuse. The Home Minister in one of his earlier replies said: "It is unfortunate that we have to look after people" What is 'unfortunate' about it! After all, I should have thought that the most elementary duty of any Government is to look after the peoples' welfare.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only a slip of the tongue.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the real catch is—Congress party in Gujarat is in shambles. There is groupism, and the unending scramble for power and position continues. There is no one leader. There is no one organisation. There is no credibility of their party in my State. That is the real difficulty which harasses them.

Sir, the Gujarat State Government employees have issued a statement saying that they are prepared to do both scarcity relief and elections. They are prepared to work on war footing. Sir, finally....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you conclude?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am coming to the end. I come to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Now, Sir, Mr. I. K. Gujral, the Information and Broadcasting Minister, has suddenly got interested in Gujarat! So, Gujarat has become Gujral; interesting Gujral!! Sir, Government of India, I understand have allotted some funds to Gujarat for famine and relief work, so that Gujarat may have lesser distress. But, Sir, I want to ask this question. Is it a fact that Directorate of Advertising have brought huge space in the newspapers? How many newspapers, have been given these advertisements and for how long, and for what cost, and what is the total estimated budget already approved and whether this was part of the Budget sanctioned by this House on this particular question? Sir, I want to ask further. The Gujarat Congress Ministers of Parliament and an ex-Member of Parliament, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, issued a 'joint statement, saying that the fast was wrong etc. Now, is it a fact that the Gujarat Congress Members of Parliament issued this statement not spontaneously, but that they were called by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Congress President was asked to be specially present? I am asking a question, is it a fact that ultimately, even after the Congress President, Mr. Borooah removed certain commas and added a few semi-colons, that the draft statement finally went to the Prime Minister, for her approval? Is it a fact that it is only after her approval and OK, that the Gujarat Congress Members of Parliament signed the appeal and made it public? If this is what the Gujarat Congress Members of Parliament do, how can the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

people of Gujarat have any faith in their credibility? I want to ask further....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order now. Please conclude.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am coming to a close. I want to ask further whether it is a fact that Mr. I. K. Gujral, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, who is not in charge, according to my knowledge, who is not put in charge of the problems in Gujarat, called within 48 hours two meetings of Gujarat Congress MPs with a view to doing this media publicity? Finally,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed you enough time, because you come from Gujarat. Now, please conclude.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR. My point is that, radio, television, press media and all the other things were used by the Government of India at a time when Shri Morarji Desai started his fast here in the capital. Sir, I am concluding My appeal is this Are Government fully conscious of the high stakes involved? Have they made up their mind once and for all? Do they want to stand on false prestige, on weak grounds and on unrealistic platforms? God forbid, but if the fast ends in the natural way, meaning that Shri Desai may pass away, I shudder to think of the consequences! The law and order situation of the land, particularly in Gujarat will deteriorate very rapidly Therefore, I want to ask him, have Government made up their mind? Have Government alerted the Army? If they have not done this, I appeal in all sincerity and humility to him, to Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Prime Minister, let them act with statesmanship, broad-mindedness and imagination and let them not stand for narrow political ends.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now, Sir, I have heard with....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ....rapt attention....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Yes. Unfortunately it takes away the seriousness of the call attention motion. I am very sorry. The hon. Members opposite may be tempted to waste their vocabulary if they want; they are going to some other areas which need not be gone into on special occasions when you consider special resolutions. It is by your own action that you are deflating the seriousness of the situation . (*Interruptions*). I am not sorry That is a different matter (*Interruptions*).

श्री जगेश्वर सिंह : मोरार जी भाई की प्रेयर में सादी वर्दी में पुलिस के आदमी भेजे जाते हैं ।

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I should like to submit; in the first instance I wish to repudiate strongly the insinuation that is again and again being referred to that there is any difference between my feeling and the feelings of the Government of India I only wanted to express my personal sorrow

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why not? I have a right; I am not only a Member of the Government but also a Member of a House ..... (*Interruptions*)

श्री जगेश्वर सिंह : आप निकाले जायेंगे । आप के हाथ में ताकत है, आप विरोधी दलों को तुड़वा दीजियेगा । लेकिन इस हाउस में भी दम है कि गृह मंत्री को घुटने के बल चलवा देगा ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I feel only sorry; I feel distressed. I wish to tell Mr. Mavalankar that the President's rule is not an unending affair. In fact the Prime Minister herself in her letter to Shri Morarjibhai had said that the election process would start in September.... (*Interruptions*). If you still want to have an impression of indefiniteness or vagueness, I would say that it is perfectly clear from that, that the election process would start in September according to the letter of the Prime Minister and therefore....

SHRI PILOO MODY: When will it end?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have also (*Interruptions*) The word shame also is losing its value. My submisson is that there is no political motivation here It is with respect to a duty of the Government in connection with meeting a difficult situation....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Duty of the Government to violate the Constitution in letter and spirit? What have you been doing all the time?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: My friend has said: there is the arrogance of Government, there are double standards. I want to tell him plainly: there is no arrogance at all; we are the humblest of people.... (*Interruptions*). We are the servants of the people.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I interrupt him? You see the way he is replying. We want to know whether they will hold the elections in May. That is the only question.

(*Interruptions*)

Some hon. Members at this stage left the House

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He does not reply to the question: whether there will be elections in May or not.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): But you have already started going out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am holding the fort. Will there be elections in May or not? Will he allow Mr. Desai to die?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We do not want to contribute either directly or indirectly to any catastrophe happening but I do not know whether you are considering it on the same lines....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: As a protest against the unsatisfactory replies given by the Home Minister, we walk out.

Shri Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

18.05 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, regarding the Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture, this morning we represented to the hon. Speaker that the time allotted was not enough and there fore he was good enough to say that we may continue the discussion till 6 O'clock this evening and that the Minister may reply tomorrow. In the normal course, a Call Attention Motion takes one hour, but, it has taken three hours today. That means, we have spent two hours extra.

Now, I suggest for your consideration and the consideration of the House that the time for the debate be extended by three hours, two hours which we have spent in this and one hour for the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that the pleasure of the House?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 11, 1975/Chaitra 21, 1897 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L—394LS